The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,041 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons	H. P.	Captain	Tuesday.
*L BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th July.
M ROHILLA	3:02	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th "
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	3523	700	E. G. Stead	26th "
—SIAM	3:41	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	5679	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M CATHAY	2263	450	E. Ashdown	16th "
*L CARTHAGE	3613	1000	C. H. Hector	23rd "
—ASSAM	2036	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-lighter leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey pass engers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	8th July
PESHAWUR	3900	650	L. H. Moule	22nd "
BRINDISI	3543	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	30th Aug.	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

P. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. NUBIA	3550	480	Capt. T. Knox	11th July
s.s. ASIA	3560	480	Capt. J. Craig	2nd Aug

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

N.B.—(Passengers by s.s. Nubia and Asia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles.)

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 11th, 1887. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all othe. steamer without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

(In preparation)
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,
LIFE AND CAREER
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU.
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.

The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant*.

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA.
London Agents :—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the ndian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system b comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* :—*Medical Review.*

"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir B. Mardin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply o *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed. —*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W, in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co. ROGERS AND Co. GOLDEN AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, July 8th, 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 11th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HEWZADA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 6, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UMBRELLAS !!!

TREACHER & Co. have received their New Stock of LADIES' and GENT'S TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS, all manufactured from the best quality, Spitalfields Silk, on Guaranteed Parsgon Frames.

LADIES' BROWN SILK UMBRELLAS.—Assorted Natural Sticks, with and without Silver or Fancy Mounts. Varying in prices. Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17, each, nett.

LADIES' BLACK SILK UMBRELLAS.—Ebony Sticks, each Rs. 17, nett.

GENT'S BROWN SILK UMBRELLAS.—Choice Natural Sticks, with and without Silver and Fancy Mounts. Varying in prices. Rs. 12-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17, each, nett.

GENT'S BEST BROWN SILK UMBRELLAS.—Selected Natural Sticks, with horn Crooks and Silver Mounts, each Rs. 20, nett.

LADIES' SUN UMBRELLAS.
White lined Blue.
White lined Green.
Ecru lined Green.
Ecru lined Self.
} Each, Rs. 3-4, nett.

GENT'S SUN UMBRELLAS.
White lined White
White lined Blue.
Ecru lined Green.
Ecru lined Self.
} Each, Rs. 4 nett.

CARRIAGE OR GIG UMBRELLAS.—Heavy Alpacca, whalebone ribs, &c., Rs. 10 and Rs. 16, each.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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A CONSIGNMENT, just to hand, of the newest patterns, hand-painted design, &c.

Each set consisting of 18 pieces.
4 Low comports.
2 High do.
12 Plates.

		Rs.
No. 6452	Set White China, with groups of Flowers.	16
" 6199	" do. with flower sprays	18
" 6364	" Green Tinted, with flowers, very neat	25
" 6734	" Earthenware, Ivory, birds on branches	27
" 6433	" China, Cream tint, with flower design.	30
" 6498	" " Cream and Chocolat border, flower design	40
" 6516	" " Chocolat tint and neat flower design	60
" 5580	" Cream tint, hand-painted flowers, very pretty	65
" 7012	" Fine English China, Registered "Briar" design, beautifully tinted	65
" 8348	" " with Flower design	75
" 5375	" " Turquoise Border, hand-painted design	85
" 8311	" " "Crinkle" pattern, beautifully tinted and new style, oval comports	90
" 5529	" " Pink and Gold, very chaste design	95
" 1471	" " Hand-painted Flowers, very rich and handsome	100
Real Crown Derby Ware, very rich pattern		160

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Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes
Cotton Weigher's Beam
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AT
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JUST ARRIVED per s.s. "Kangra," a New English-built LANDAU, with patent head, suitable for one or pair of horses, by L. Fulker of Salisbury,

Some Second-hand single and double BROUGHAMS for sale or hire, during the monsoon.

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The property of a gentleman, left for England—

One English-built second-hand VICTORIA, with a brake and removable coachbox.

One English-built second-hand PONY-CART and

One Second-hand office SHIGRAM.

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A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

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FROM THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF
ASHFORD AND WINDER.

	Rs. a.
BRIDLE—Single 1" rein, covered or plaited steel buckles	6 8
Do. with Snaffle Bit complete	12 8
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Complete with Curb and Bradoon Bit	13 6
Do. Pony, ¾" rein, covered steel buckles with nose bands	6 8
Complete with Bit	10 8
Do. Bush or Australian	8 0
Do. Watering	4 8
Carrago Nose Bands	5 0
DRIVING REINS—Single plated steel or brass buckle	10 0
Do. do. Double—from Rs. 12 to	35 0
DRIVING BITS—Gig, various patterns ...from	6 8
Do. Carriage, do. "	6 0
Do. Ring Snaffle, twisted bar "	4 0
RIDING BITS—Snaffle ...from	5 8
Do. Pelham "	7 8
Do. Hanoverian Pelham "	12 0
Do. Curb and Weymouth "	6 8
Do. Hunting Bradoon "	2 4
MARTINGALES—round, leather covered buckles, nickelled rings ...from	4 12
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SADDLES—Of best English make, complete with Girths and Stirrups	60 0
GIRTHS—All wool, tinned buckles, per pair Rs. 3 to	5 0
Do. do. Pony per pair " 3 to	4 8
Do. Best Cord ...each	4 0
Do. Raw Hide "	5 0
Do. Regulation Blue ...per pair	5 12
Do. Combined, Fitz William or Melton, in Blue, Fawn, best woollen, each Rs. 6-4 to	9 0
SPURS—Military Box ...from	5 4
Do. do. Jack "	6 12
Do. Hunting "	4 8
Do. Polo "	4 12
Do. Racing "	3 0
Do. Steel Skeleton with boxes "	4 0
Stirrup Leathers, Spur Leathers, Stirrup Irons.	
LAMPS—Carriage, Silver-mounted, p. pair from	24 0
Do. Dashboard do. "	10 8
Do. Stirrup Lasters-fasteners, "	11 8
RIDING CANES—Malacca, plain Silver and Chased Mounts "	1 8
Whip Cord, Whip Sockets, &c.	

	Rs. a.
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Do. do. Chased Mounts "	12 8
Do. do. plain Silver Mounts "	20 0
Do. Pair or single, Ladies' and Gentlemen's, in great variety, best old thorn leather handles, plain or Chase Mounts "	3 8
Do. do. Silver Mounts "	14 0
Do. Ghorawalla's "	2 8
Do. Tonga, braided gut, German Silver bands "	6 12
WHIPS, HUNTING—Malacca Cane, Stag Crooks "	8 0
Do. do. plated harness "	11 0
Do. Braided Gut, Stag Crooks, Ladies' and Gentlemen's "	6 8
Do. do. Silver Mounted "	22 8
Do. do. Metal Crooks "	15 8
RACING WHIPS—Raw Hide, Whalebone and Cane, German Silver Mounts "	3 0
Do. do. do. plated Mounts "	6 8
Do. do. Braided Gut, Chased Mounts "	7 0
Do. do. leather handles, plain Silver Mounts "	11 0
Do. do. Engine Turned Mounts "	14 0
Do. Jockey Whip, braided Gut, plated Mounts "	4 8
Do. do. Silver "	27 0
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Do. do. Mounted with Animal Heads in great variety "	5 4
Do. do. Russia Leather handles, Silver Mounts "	7 8
Do. do. Presentation, Silver or Gold Mounted "	12 0
DOG WHIPS—Malacca Handles, Cord Buttons "	2 0
Do. do. Gut, Buttons and Whistles "	3 0
Do. Braided Gut, Dog's Head with Whistles "	5 4
DOG COLLARS—Solid White Metal, various sizes, with harp for padlock "	2 4
Do. Steel Chains, Nickel plated for brass lock "	2 8
Do. do. with name plate in brass. "	1 0
Do. Leather, with brass name plate. "	0 14
Do. do. enamelled, various colours "	1 0
Do. do. studded with brass head "	1 4
DOG COUPLES—Steel Chain, brass centres and swivels "	3 0
Do. Greyhound Starters "	10 8
Do. Dog Slips "	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
INVALID'S PORT WINE.
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

MONSOON RATES,
FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.
APPLY TO
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
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FRENCH COFFEE.

A STRONG MELLOW COFFEE, Roasted and ground under London Customs' Supervision, Re. 1 per tin.

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DUNNETT & Co.,
CIVIL AND MILITARY
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS.

PLEASE APPLY FOR OUR
NEWLY REVISED PRICE LIST
CONTAINING NEARLY
300 ILLUSTRATIONS,
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REFERENCE FOR MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED
TO BE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DUNNETT & Co.,
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COUPER AND TOSH,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from th finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.
Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
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ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
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And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
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MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
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Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidentaly recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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THE ELGIN COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS CAWNPORE.

(ESTABLISHED 1871.)

SILVER MEDAL AND FIRST ORDER OF MERIT, MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

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Gold Medal and First Class Certificate, Calcutta International Exhibition.

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MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF

White Drills.	Dhoteas.	Blanketing for Indigo Straining.
Doosttl.	Towels of various kinds, with plain and fancy borders.	Greatcoat Cloths.
T. Cloths.	Twill Lining for hot weather Shirts.	Broadcloths, Serges, and Woollen Tweeds.
Shirting.	"Jharun" Checks.	Superior Checked Serges.
Chowks.	Horse Clothing, Cotton and Woollen.	Grey Army Flannel.
Dammer	Brown Army Blankets.	Floor Cloths. } In neat designs and colours.
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Indigo Press Cloths.		Materials for Servants' Clothing.
Plain and Twilled Bed Sheets.		
Checked Dusters.		

FAST YARN-DYED KHAKI DRILLS,
Considered by many Regiments to be the best Khaki Drills in India.
TENTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
Of guaranteed workmanship always kept in stock or can be MADE at short notice.

Camp Beds.	Turbans.	Good Conduct Badges.
Haversacks.	Turban Fringes.	Khaki Drill Uniforms.
Durries.	Newar.	Patties or Leg Bandages.
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And all similar Regimental necessaries supplied and estimates furnished by addressing

THE AGENT, ELGIN MILLS, CAWNPORE.

MONSOON RATES.

From Rs. 90 to 150 per month.

ENGLISH HOTEL, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

Adjoining the Victoria Terminus and Gaiety Theatre.

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LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to inform our Constituents that we have NOW OPENED out our NEW SPECIALLY selected STOCK in our

BOMBAY AND POONA ESTABLISHMENTS.

As our DRESS DEPARTMENT in BOTH BRANCHES is under the direct management of Dress-makers of First Class West-end experience, we can assure Ladies of a Perfect Fit, best style, and very latest Fashions, with moderate charges. We respectfully invite inspection of our Novelties in

SILKS AND SATINS,
GRENADINES,
ZEPHYRS, PLAIN AND STRIPED,
NUNS' VEILINGS,
MUSLINS, FLOWERED AND SPOTS,
STRIPED SATINS,
MOUSLIN DE LAINE.

THE NEW EMBROIDERED ROBE "OUR SPECIALITE."

A large selection of
LACES, FLOWERS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain SYMONS, sails on 15th July.
For freight and passage, apply to
VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co., Agents.

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

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ESTABLISHED 1803.

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PAID-UP...£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over......£1,580,000

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BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1862.........................£300,690
" 1885.........................£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to HeadOffice on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,79

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1863..........£1,579,678 3 9 | 1878 ....£4,049,15 14 1
1878..........£2,645,503 1 2 | 1885 ....£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face....................	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	" 28	" 45
Cut-hunting	" 30	" 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.
By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face..	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	" 19	" 29
Cut-hunting....................	" 20	" 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.
We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates :—

Open-face, 18 carat.................	Rs. 100
Hunting "	" 110
Cut-hunting "	" 115

(Two Years' Guarantee.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.
Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus..	Rs. 15
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Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.
From Rs. 25 to 45.

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Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.
This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

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Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes
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EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, sealed, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 219½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
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" " " Overland Summary,
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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800 000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.
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NOTICES

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The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY !!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
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FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
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THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS........................ Rs. 4-8 per doz.
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In quantities of not less than 1 case.
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OF
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THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
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	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
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25	18 12 0	35 10 0	29 9 0	25 6 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	43 13 0	32 0 0	26 12 0
30	21 6 0	46 9 0	36 12 0	30 10 0	93 7 3	103 15 3	118 10 5	47 10 0	34 15 0	29 6 0
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CASH PRICE LIST
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SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
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H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
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THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
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There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
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Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
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For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

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Flowery or Orange Pekoe	per lb.	1 0
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In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

JAS. McCABE'S
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.
MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
POONA, East Street | BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.
BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

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FOR DISORDERS OF
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IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.
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DR. WOOD says : "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebra or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."
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PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed —

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.
This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE
as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.
LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of
PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,
after the acute symptoms have subsided
PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.
The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.
CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

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Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the
DIAMOND DYES.
They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.
DIAMOND GOLD,
SILVER,
BRONZE, and
COPPER PAINTS
for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames Lamps, Chandeliers, and for al kinds of ornamental work. Equa to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.
ARTIST'S BLACK
for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.
For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C.
Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay Poona and Byculla.

NOTICES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
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NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
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And all the London Wholesale Houses.
AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
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THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world ; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals ; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility ; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame ; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific ; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORL
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend ; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable ; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. Dr. De Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona ; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona ; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona ; R. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay ; BARBIE & Co., Madras ; WEST & Co., Madras ; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore ; LYALL, Allahabad ; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra ; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere ; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta ; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta ; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow ; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa ; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo ; and all the principal Merchants in India.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) Dr. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."
IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

NOTICES.

NOTICE
Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a all remittance

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

ADVERTISING
N
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.
On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.
Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot unas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.
Special arrangements for long periods.
The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.
For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadlij	Chindwara	Parus
Musjid "	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Kattipurna
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Moortizapoor
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohone
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorum
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kuriut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padasdari	Damergam
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Pooigaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Powaar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tullegaum	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaom
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Poona*††	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Balligaum	Dharam	Ooroolee	Barsee Road
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Yoosi	Morbeh
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Ungur
Kheirwadee	Etarsee for Hoshangabad	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Rampur	Dhond†	Packney
Lassulgaum	Bagra	Boreball	Sholapur*†
Munmar	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*†	Kartrus	Kurubgam
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Doodnee
Chalisgaum	Baskeri	Warrengaum	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Goolburga
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Shahabad*†
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawuda	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Yedaghery
Sisowlee	Kuruk Bail	Jallum†	Sydapore Road
Julgaum		Shegaum*	Kistna
			Chickagge
			Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Kosm	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Paloncs	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Ucclesir	Barchari
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad
Grant Road	Wowjee	Chussergaum	Mehmoodabad
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Pallej	Barejree
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Sabermutte
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Saund
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charadee
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Jaakwara
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beelemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Bhynder	Umulsar	Balwa	Jhoad
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wasud	Patree
Veraur	Maroleo	Nowley	Kharraghora
Sopalla	Sachecn	Anand	Sabli Road
Palghur	Surat†	Bhalej	Lillapore Rd
	Amroleo	Oomret	Wudhwan
	Sion	Dakor	

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulagoda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankerpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
do. City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Supedi
Limbdi	Ujalvav	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavdi	Varter
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
[illegible]

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cotton Trades' Association, Graham's Buildings, 4 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Landoura (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Deccan (s), for China ; Germania (s), Genoa and Leghorn ; Kangra (s), London ; and Clan Murray (s), Antwerp.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at the dispensary during last month was 2,932, the daily average being 97. There were 1,228 new admissions, and the number of children vaccinated was 98.

ERRATUM.—In our report of the decision of Mr. Crawley-Boevey, in the case in which the "Native Opinion" newspaper was charged with publishing an obscene advertisement, a slight error occurred. In the line reading " the official translation should have been submitted to a Mahratta scholar or medical practitioner" should have been " the official translation should have been submitted to a Mahratta scholar and medical practitioner."

THE S.S. BERENICE.—The s.s. Berenice, now berthed at the north wharf of the Prince's Dock, sprung a leak in her lower hold on Tuesday evening. The leak gradually increased, and during Tuesday night the hold was found to contain 14 feet of water, which necessitated the working of three pumps up to yesterday noon to get her dry. The water in the hold appears not to have decreased. The damage sustained by the ship has not been estimated as yet.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Surgeon R. G. Thomson, in charge of the Officers' Sanitarium at Colaba, reported to the police on Tuesday the theft of surgical instruments and a thermometer, valued at Rs. 86, from a cupboard, the lock of which was found wrenched off.—Jewa Somajee, who recently arrived from Joonaghur, and put up with a relative of his in Keeka Street, a native confectioner, reported to the police the theft of Rs. 40 from his jacket pocket, which he left in the premises on Tuesday last.

A VAGRANT.—An engineer out of employ, named Compton, was charged yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton by Inspector Standford, with being a vagrant. The police officer stated that he was forced to take Compton in charge, because he had been for the last week without any means of livelihood or any residence. Compton used to sleep in the streets in any available place he could find, till he became a nuisance. Compton admitted this was so, but stated that he had friends in England, and was waiting for funds from them to go home to England. Accepting this explanation and Compton's promise that he would behave himself, his Worship discharged him.

SUICIDE THROUGH GAMBLING.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Pathan Street, touching the death of Kuppoorchund Valajee, aged 25 years, a Marwaree. He was found lying dead in his room with the door closed from the inside. Deceased, it appears, had lately lost about Rs. 250 in the Rain *Sutta* at Mombadavie, and took this to heart, the amount being all his business capital. He felt ashamed to show himself to his relatives and friends, and therefore destroyed himself by a dose of opium. A statement to the above effect was found entered in one of his account books in his own handwriting. The verdict was "That the death of Kuppoorchund Valajee was caused by opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself."

CRIMINAL TRESPASS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Eustace Brown, a fireman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged before Mr. P. Ryan with criminal trespass in the premises of Mrs. Laura Mary Cookman, the wife of John Cookman, a driver in the same Railway Company, residing in the Berkley Buildings, on Sunday night, the 3rd instant. The accused, about midnight of the day in question, entered the bedroom of the complainant while she was lying asleep and her husband away on duty. He stood by her bedside. Complainant, who was then sound asleep, happened to awake, and finding a man by her bedside, and thinking him to be her husband, called out to him by his name. Receiving no reply, she got alarmed and jumped out of bed and screamed for assistance. She ran towards the door leading to the front verandah where her servant was asleep. The servant on hearing the noise immediately awoke, and rushed towards the bedroom. Here he found the accused coming out of the bedroom and laid hold of him. The accused managed to throw the servant down and effect his escape. The complainant then saw the accused enter the adjoining room, which he occupied. The accused in his defence set up an alibi, stating that on the night in question he was at the house of a friend in the Moos Buildings, Grant Road, but the witnesses called on his behalf materially contradicted each other in their evidence. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The case was heard in chambers.

POLICE TORTURE AT POONA.—It is stated that on Monday last, a Brahmin, who had come from Sholapur, and took up his residence *pro tem.* in the dhurmsalla, near the railway station, found on waking from sleep he was *minus* Rs. 50 from his bundle, which was near him. He suspected a Bunnia who was sleeping next to him and informed the police accordingly. Upon this information two belted knights of the local police force—a naique and a peon—who were none the better for being under the influence of liquor, took their victim to a field near by, and maltreated him mercilessly to extract a confession from him. A crowd having gathered in the meantime, the affair took a more serious turn and was translated to the police office, when the injured Bunnia was conveyed to the hospital, and the "guardians of the peace" suspended awaiting further orders. The Bunnia, we learn, will return the compliment of his ill-treatment by filing a suit against his persecutors.—*Observer.*

THE LATE FIRE IN THE ARSENAL.—From further particulars which we were able to gather, we learn that several carts laden with the Kirkee Factory-made coal were disburdened of their loads brought from the powder-works in the Arsenal premises at about 4 o'clock p.m. on Monday last. It is further stated that the coal could not have been thoroughly cool when so unloaded, and that the fire which occurred about 8 o'clock that night could have emanated from no other cause than spontaneous combustion. The fire was soon got under by means of the fire-engines and other accessories of the Arsenal premises themselves. A European court of inquiry was held in the matter in the early afternoon, but the result is *sub rosa.* No other damage, save the consumption of the ignited coal, was done.—*Ibid.*

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

THE promise made by the students of the Anglo-Portuguese School of rendering thanks to God for the safe arrival of the Bishop of Damaun, was fulfilled on Sunday last in the Church of Dabul. His Lordship, accompanied by his staff and the deputation which invited him, arrived at 10-30 a.m., the band-in-waiting announcing his Lordship's arrival. The party having entered the Church with the customary ceremonies, the High Mass commenced, and after the Gospel, the Rev. A Lisboa delivered a sermon on the virtue of gratitude. He eloquently pourtrayed the dangers to which the first Bishop of Damaun was exposed, and the joy that must fill the hearts of his spiritual children on having him safe with them. Advising the scholars to study religion along with their ordinary school work, and holding up the late Dr. Fonseca as an example to be imitated, he concluded his discourse, which was listened to with great attention. After the Mass *Te Deum* was intoned, and this was followed by the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. On leaving the church, Master Costa, a pupil of the school, read an address, to which the Bishop replied, thanking the students for their considerate act of affection and respect towards his person, and encouraging them in the practice of Christian virtues. His Lordship left about 1 o'clock amid enthusiastic cheers.

In the evening his Lordship was received in the Cavel Church, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The usual hymns having been chanted and the *Te Deum* and the benediction of the Sacrament having been given, the Bishop, accompanied by the clergy, proceeded to the Barretto's School. Here the Rev. Pinto, the teacher, received his Lordship. Master Alexinho, the son of Mr. J. C. de Souza, read a welcome address, eulogizing the generosity of the founder of the school. The Bishop thanked the little fellows for the hearty reception he received from them, and then adjourned to the parochial hall, where refreshments were provided. His Lordship left Cavel at 9 o'clock, well satisfied with the enthusiastic welcome everywhere accorded him.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION BY A PUBLIC SERVANT.

MR. JUSTICE WEST and Mr. Justice Birdwood, sitting at the High Court yesterday, heard an appeal in the case of Gopee Mahableshwurbhat *vs.* Shesho Manjee from a decision of the District Judge of Kanara. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker appeared for the plaintiff and appellant ; and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik, Government Pleader, for the defendant and respondent.

The circumstances under which the appeal was preferred to their Lordships are these. The plaintiff, a pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sirsi in the Kanara District, brought a suit there to recover from defendant, a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the district, Rs. 1,500 as damages sustained by him by reason of a malicious prosecution instituted against him by the defendant under section 189 of the Indian Penal Code. During the trial of one Kotraya, who was charged before the Second-Class Magistrate at Sirsi with an offence under the Forest Act, the defendant, who conducted the prosecution as an officer of the Forest Department, used defamatory language towards the plaintiff, who appeared in the case as pleader for the defence. The plaintiff, the pleader in question, threw up his brief and issued a written notice to the defendant, claiming damages for the defamatory language. The defendant thereupon lodged a criminal complaint against the plaintiff under section 189 of the Indian Penal Code, before Mr. Todd, First-Class Magistrate at Kanara, stating that the plaintiff had issued the notice with a view to intimidate the defendant, a Forest Officer, and thereby prevent him from doing his duty as a public officer according to law. The trial before Mr. Todd lasted six months, and terminated in the discharge of the plaintiff, who then sued the defendant in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Sirsi to recover damages for loss of practice and reputation as a pleader, which he had sustained by reason of the malicious prosecution instituted by the defendant. After the plaint had been filed, the Government of Bombay undertook the defence of the suit. The defendant averred that the prosecution complained of as malicious had been instituted by him in his official capacity and under instructions from his superior officer, Mr. Woodrow, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Kanara, and that the suit being brought against him for an act done by him in his official and public capacity, the Subordinate Judge had no jurisdiction to entertain it. The latter held that he had no jurisdiction and dismissed the suit, ordering each party to bear his own costs.

The plaintiff then appealed to Mr. A. H. Unwin, acting District Judge of Kanara, who held that, as Government had, by a resolution dated 29th July 1884, undertaken the defence of the suit, and as a pleader had been engaged by Government for the defendant, the suit was one in which " an officer of Government in his official capacity " was the defendant ; and that therefore the Subordinate Judge had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit. Plaintiff was referred to the District Court for the institution of the suit, costs to abide the result of the reference. The plaintiff therefore appealed to the High Court, contending that the Subordinate Judge had jurisdiction to entertain the suit ; and that the defendant was sued in his individual and private capacity, not in his official or public capacity. The Government, for the defendant, filed a cross appeal, submitting that their costs in the lower Courts ought to have been awarded to them.

Mr Justice West, in giving the judgment of the Court, said :—The rulings of this Court in Venkabrai Shrinivas *vs.* Bapu Rambaksh and others and Bankat Hargovind *vs.* Narayn Vaman Devbhanker (Printed Judgments for 1875, p. 40, and Indian Law Reports, 11 Bom., 370) show that an officer of Government who prosecutes for an injury, personal to himself, is not generally acting in his official capacity as prosecutor. If any particular class of interests is placed specifically under his tutelage with a direction to guard them by the appropriate legal proceedings, suits, instituted in the fulfilment of the duty thus assigned to the functionary are of course instituted in his official capacity. A similar remark applies to criminal proceedings. A prosecution by a functionary is official when, in carrying it on, he is discharging a duty expressly or implicitly assigned to him by law. If the duty of prosecuting in any particular case is not assigned to an officer as such, the consent or the order of his superior will not make the act an official one which in its nature is not so as lying outside his official functions. Such an order may, however, be most important on the question of malice, *i.e.*, a conscious violation of the law to the prejudice of the plaintiff. (Lord Campbell, cited Br. L. Max., p. 311.) It may also be important on the question of reasonable cause ; and it is to be borne in mind that a plaintiff, suing for malicious prosecution, has to establish that the defendant had no reasonable cause for the steps taken by him against the plaintiff. In the present case, it seems that the prosecution complained of was instituted under the order of the defendant's superior ; but that, however important, is not conclusive, as two officers of different rank might conspire to injure an innocent person. In such a case each would be responsible for the wrong. It is not likely that such a case would frequently arise, but when it does, no one could say that the conspiracy was an act in the discharge of a public duty. Nor could individual malice be so protected under the English system of law. The allegation of an official justification must be made out by the individual sued as a private person, and it must amount to more than a mere pretext or colour, as good faith is required in the discharge of all public functions that affect the persons or possessions of subjects of the Crown. For these reasons, we must hold that defendant, sued as a private person for an alleged wrong to the plaintiff, was rightly sued in the Court of the Subordinate Judge. If the plaintiff has failed to make out the essential points of his case, the District Judge should decide accordingly ; but we must reverse his order for giving back the plaint, and direct him to dispose of the appeal on its merits. Costs of this appeal to abide the event.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley :—

RE SULLEMAN HUSSAIN.—The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, on a petition of Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, moved that the abovenamed person be adjudicated to have committed an act of insolvency. It appeared that Sulleman carried on trade at the Chuckla until the 23rd February last, when he was arrested and committed to jail on account of a decree for Rs. 2,057, passed against him by the Small Causes Court. Another decree for Rs. 3,000 had also been passed against him, at the instance of the applicant, by the High Court. Sulleman had been in jail more than twenty days, and had therefore committed an act of insolvency. His Lordship granted the application, ordering insolvent to file his schedule within thirty days.

RE AMIRCHUND LALLJEE.—The Hon. Mr. Macpherson applied for an extension for four months of the interim order granted to the insolvent some time ago. The application was granted.

RE DHAKOO RAGHOOJEE.—The insolvent, who appeared in person, moved for an interim order. Mr. Starling, for a creditor, opposed the application, remarking that insolvent had been trading in timber in partnership with the opposing creditor ; and that the trade resulted in loss, for the amount of which insolvent passed his partner a promissory note. At the hearing of the suit brought on the note, insolvent falsely alleged that he had deposited with his partner gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 600. A decree was passed against insolvent, and he was lodged in jail. The matter was adjourned for a week to enable the insolvent to answer the allegations made against him, namely those of concealing books and making false entries in his schedule.

RE VALLIBHOY CASSUMBHOY.—Mr. Russell, for Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, applied that the person abovenamed be adjudicated to have committed an act of insolvency. The opposing creditors had obtained a decree for Rs. 1,609 against Vallibhoy, in execution of which he was lodged in jail since the 30th May last. The matter was allowed to stand over until the applicants had filed a proper affidavit.

RE M. MANDOLFO.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an extension of the interim order, stating that his client was compelled to leave for Europe in May last on account of ill health. On a medical certificate being produced, his Lordship granted an extension of the interim order for three months.

RE MOSES AND FANNY REICH.—Mr. Manekjee Byramjee Registrar moved to make absolute a rule for the final discharge of the insolvents under section 60 of the Act. The application was granted.

RE ABDOOL RASSAK DUSSCHAR.—Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order which had been granted to the insolvent some time ago. A deed of composition had been prepared and signed by thirty-five out of forty creditors. As the negotiations had now fallen through, the insolvent intended to serve notices and to prosecute the petition. His Lordship granted the application with leave to amend the schedule.

RE AGA MIRZA SHIRAZEE.—Mr. Sanjana applied for an interim order for the insolvent, who was stated to be at present in Damaun. The application was granted with leave to amend the schedule.

RE ARTHUR HENRY CROSS.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, obtained leave to serve the usual notices to the creditors.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Eduljee Ardesir Nutwala ; Maneklal Choonilal and another ; Framjee Cooverjee Afeenee ; Abdulla Curim Mahomed Mehmon ; Gopal Bhai Tanakar and another Tenamori Mooroogasa Ramlingam Moodeliar ; Ramchander Bhikajee Dhoadhur ; Ruttonjee Cooverjee Mistree ; Amin Dhondoo Shaik ; Kessov Heera Gola and others ; Goolam Hoosein Vallibhoy Bora ; Maneklal Vizbhooeundas ; and Bapoojee Vittoba.

MR. HEMMING AND THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR.

THE case in which the Jairam Hemraj, Tookarsey Banjee, Luckmidas Morarjee and Nuthoo Lalljee, the directors, and Nuthoo Lalljee and Company, the agents, were charged by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Mr. Byramjee Dadabhoy, with having omitted to file their accounts, came on again for hearing before Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday.

Mr. Frere, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, acting Solicitor to Government, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Lang represented Nuthoo Lalljee; and Messrs. Hemming and Edgelow of the firm of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, appeared for the three other accused.

Mr. Frere stated that the matter had been adjourned on the last occasion, as Nathoo Lalljee and Company then thought they would be able to file their accounts within a fortnight. The accounts, however, had not been filed, and that was the reason for his appearance in Court.

Mr. Hemming : I object to Mr. Frere appearing in the case. In the first instance, I would ask your Worship to make a note of the gentlemen who appear on behalf of the respective parties.

On being informed that this had been done, Mr. Hemming said he objected strenuously to Mr. Frere's conduct of the prosecution for several reasons. It was clearly laid down in the Bombay High Court Reports, Vol. 8, that the Public Prosecutor should be in a certain position regarding the matter which he intended to prosecute, and the present Public Prosecutor was not in that position.

The Magistrate : If you are referring to the Khandeish case, I may say am I personally acquainted with it, and I have not the slightest hesitation to say that it is not at all applicable with the one before us to-day.

Mr. Hemning : You will hear me, please, before you form that opinion.

The Magistrate : I understand your point to be that Mr. Frere has no "locus standi" here.

Mr. Hemming : I would prefer not to be bound down by any technical terms, but to express myself as I wish.

Mr. Frere : I appear here as Government Solicitor, instructed by the Registrar, and not as Public Prosecutor.

Mr. Hemming then proceeded to state the grounds of his objections. He said that the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, having been for many years solicitors to the accused Nuthoo Lalljee, Mr. Frere had an interest in the case, which in the eye of the law might be construed into a personal interest. He did not for a moment subject any private or public misconduct or collusion to anybody by that remark. It was an undisputed fact that Mr. Frere was a member of the firm, and so was Mr. Smith, who had appeared for the accused Nuthoo Lalljee. He objected to his clients being prosecuted by any member of that firm in connection with any of the disputes in which his clients were concerned, and in which the firm had acted as Nathoo Lalljee's solicitors. Mr. Hemming here produced and read a letter, addressed to his firm, bearing the signature of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, and as he stated, written by Mr. Frere himself, referring to the inspection of the account books. This, Mr. Hemming continued, showed that Mr. Frere had himself a personal knowledge of the affair. It proved two facts, namely, that the letter was signed by the firm, and that it referred to the absence of Mr. Frere, and in his absence they could not proceed. This clearly showed that Mr. Frere had the personal conduct of the matter. He first of all had an interest in the case, and as acting Government Solicitor—Mr. Hemming thought he preferred the word—he received certain fees. Therefore it was to his (Mr. Frere's) interest to proceed with the prosecution.

Mr. Frere : I beg your pardon. I have not received any fees at all, and Mr. Hemming ought to be careful in his remarks. I am acting simply as Government Solicitor. This letter was principally settled by me in the absence of Mr. Smith at Mahableshwar. In the first instance, so far as my conduct is concerned, whatever I do here can have nothing whatever to do with the matter. What I have to do is merely to put the Registrar in the box and show the accounts were not filed, and then if the Court found them guilty it might fine all of them.

Mr. Hemming objected to the interruption, and in doing so remarked that it would not alter his arguments one tittle. He thought it was unfair to have that sort of guerilla warfare going on. Continuing his remarks, he submitted that the interest Mr. Frere took in the case was quite different from that in an ordinary case, because he had already a personal interest which was opposed to his official interest. Another thing was, as a member of the firm and with a natural interest in that firm, he would have an interest in securing the dismissal of the prosecution as against Nathoo Lalljee.

Mr. Frere : I think you are altogether—

Mr. Hemming : Wait till your turn comes. It is perfectly clear that the firm has an interest in securing the dismissal of Nathoo Lalljee.

Mr. Frere : I have no such interest.

Mr. Lang said that he had an equal interest in getting the case dismissed, but he was not instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson.

Mr. Hemming still maintained that Mr. Frere's interest in the case should not allow him to hold the conduct of the prosecution. He then addressed himself to the points in dispute. He asserted that the books of the Company had been kept first in the offices of Nathoo Lalljee, and from thence removed to the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, and no one was allowed to make an inspection of them. It was clear from this circumstance that the books were taken under their advice. And the fact showed that the difficulty of making up the accounts to file them arose through the very advice of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, and through no fault of the other accused.

Mr. Lang, in reply to the Magistrate, as to whether after hearing line taken by Mr. Hemming, he had any objection to make, said he did not care a bit who prosecuted. By section 74 the Court had to find that the director or manager had knowingly and willingly permitted this default. In the face of the disputes now before the High Court, it could not be proved that the breach of the section was wilful.

Mr. Frere, in reply to Mr. Hemming's remarks, stated that his firm had been for many years solicitors for Nuthoo Lalljee, and that only during the absence, in the month of May, of Mr. Smith, he signed the letters of which Mr. Hemming complained. He wished the Court to note that these things were done before any one had information that the proceedings would be taken. The information in the case had been laid in June, and he had attended to Mr. Smith's work in May. Mr. Frere thought that Mr. Hemming's objection should lie rather in the mouth of Nathoo Lalljee, to prevent him disclosing anything he might have communicated to him (Mr. Frere) as his solicitor. On the last occasion he had suggested an adjournment simply to prevent a waste of public time and to give the accused an opportunity of fulfilling the requirements of the sections of the Act. He had not intended to press for a fine on the accused. But Mr. Hemming had objected in rather on offensive way. However, bygones were bygones, and Mr. Frere did not wish to recall them. Since then he had asked Mr. Smith to retire from the case, so that there could be no possible ground for imputing anything against his firm.

The Magistrate : Having heard Mr. Lang, I want to know how came you, having an intimate knowledge of the case, to press a prosecution like this ?

Mr. Frere (warmly) : No, I don't press it at all.

The Magistrate : How can you bring home wilful default, there being a *bona fide* dispute between the directors in the High Court.

Mr. Frere replied that he would merely put the Registrar in the box, prove the non-filing of the accounts, and then leave the matter to the Court. But he asked for the expression of an opinion from his Worship as to the grounds of objection put forward by Mr. Hemming.

The Magistrate : My opinion is simply this : I have not the slightest objection to Mr. Frere prosecuting in this case. But I see no reason for prosecuting at all. I shall dismiss the charge on the ground that I am satisfied there is and has been for some time past a series of disputes between the directors which have been the real reason why the accounts have not been filed. And taking that into consideration, I think it would be rather undesirable that action should be taken in the matter here. I dismiss the case.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 5th July, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·617
Temperature of the Air	77·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·9
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·1
General Directions of Wind*	W, WSW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	141
Fall of Rain	2·86
Total fall during month	15·24
" " year	39·42
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th July	2·97

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the above Society took place on Monday last, the 4th instant, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood presiding.

The following new members were elected :—H. H. Prince Joravarkhangi of Bajana, Mr. E. Von Hantelmann, Dr. W. Kay, Mr. A. C. Walker, Mr. F. E. Dempster, Mr. F. L. Gharles, C.S., Mr. W. N. Fleming, Capt. E. G. Reilly, Mr. C. F. Whyte, Mr. G. de Soane, Mr. G. Sutton Jones, Capt. Pentland, Capt. Butler, and Mr. A. da Gama.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collections since the last meeting :—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
2 Tiger's Skulls	Felis tigris	Capt. T. Macpherson.
1 Panther's Skull	Felis pardus	Do.
1 Snake (alive)	Dendrophis picta	Mr. F. Gleadow.
1 Snake (alive)	Zamenis fasciolatus	Mr. T. Maclurcan.
1 Snake (alive)	Dipsas gokool	Mr. M. C. Turner.
1 Black Bear (alive)	Ursus labiatus	Mr. A. C. Walker.
2 Field Mice	Golunda Elliotti	Mr. F. Gleadow.
1 Four-horned Antelope	Tetraceros quadricornis	Victoria Gardens.
A quantity of Insects	from Belgaum	Mr H E Andrewes.
1 Snake (alive)	Python molurus	Mr. C. F. G. Lester.
1 Pintailed Grouse (alive)	Pterocles alchata	Do.
A quantity of Butterflies	from Raipur, C.P.	Mr. J. A. Betham
1 Panther	Felis pardus	Victoria Gardens.
1 Snake	Gongylophis conicus	Capt. J. B. Peile.
1 Snake	Lycodon aulicus	Do.
A quantity of Butterflies	from Ceylon	Mr. A. P. Green.
Birds' Eggs and Nests	from Saugor, C.P.	Lieut. H. E. Barnes
1 Snake	Onychocephalus acutus	
1 Spotted Owlet (alive)	Carine Brama	Mr. H. Johnston.
A large piece of Coral	from the Red Sea	Mr. M. H. Starling.
2 Snakes	Naja tripudians	Mr. F. Kirby.
1 Black Buck	Antelope Bezoartica	Victoria Gardens.
36 Birds' Skins	from Cutch	H. H. the Rao of Cutch.
1 Crested Serpent Eagle	Spilornis cheela	Mr W F Sinclair, CS
1 Jungle Cat's Skin	from Alibag	Do.
1 Chinkara	Gazella Bennetti	Mr. E. von Hantelmann.
1 Snake	Bungarus Arcuatus	Capt. J. B. Peile.
1 Fœtus of Black Buck	Antelope Bezoartica	Do.
1 Skull of Black Bear	Ursus labiatus	Dr. Bridges.
A quantity of Reptiles	from Upper Burmah	Signor L. Tea.
A Skin and Skull	of Black panther	Col. W. Peyton.
A curiously deformed Hind Foot	of Black Buck	Mr. R. A. Straw.
1 Snake	Echis carinata	Mr. E. von Hantelmann.
Fossil Tooth of a Mastodon	from Bhownugger.	H E the Lady Reay
A number of other Fossils	Do.	Do.
1 Lizard	Sitana minor	Father Dreckman.
A number of Marine Animals	from the Mergui Archipelago	Mr. F. J. Daley.
2 Snakes	Bungarus arcuatus and Dipsas gokool.	Mr. T. Bromley, Jun.
1 Lizard	Eublepharis Hardwickii	Lieut. H E Barnes
1 Stuffed Albatross		Mr C. F. Davur
A quantity of Snakes' Eggs	Tropidonotus quincunciatus	Mr. Thos. Hayter.
3 Sketches of the Talipot Palm	Corypha Umbraculifera.	M. T. A. Le Mesurier.
1 Goat's Head	With a 5 in. horn on tip of the ear	Col. J. Biddulph.
1 Skin of Spotted Deer	Axis maculatus	Mr. E. von Hantelmann.
A fine Specimen of Coral	from the Red Sea	Mrs Goldwyer Lewis
1 Golden Pheasant (alive)	from Shanghai	Mr. Thos. Lang.
13 Birds' Skins	Do.	Mr A J M Inverarity
1 Musk Deer's Skull	Do.	Do.
1 Turtle (alive)	Caouana olivacea	Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C. S.
1 Python (alive)	Python molurus	Father Dreckman.
1 Sooty Tern	Sterna fuliginosus	Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C. S.
1 Striped Hyæna	Hyæna striata	Victoria Gardens.
1 Black Buck's Head	Horns 24 inches	Mr. T. Le Mesurier
1 Panther's Skull	Felis pardus	Mr. G. F. Blackwell
A quantity of Snakes	From Pindi and Lahore	Major Yerbury, R. A.
2 Hedgehogs (alive)	Erinaceus collaris.	Do.
1 Spotted Hyæna's Skull	from Somali Coast	Lt. H. G. Swayne R E
A quantity of Snakes and Fish	from Aden	Capt W Aves.
A quantity of Shells	from Perim Island	Do.
Skull and Horns of Oryx	from Somali Coast.	Do.
A quantity of Sea Snakes and other Marine Animals.	From Persian Gulf	Capt. Bishop.
2 Avocets	Recurvirostra avocetta	Mr. E. F. Anwell.
1 Slender Loris	Loris gracilis	Victoria Gardens.
1 Snake	Bungarus arcuatus	Mr. John Fleming.
6 Birds' Eggs	From Yeroand	Mr. Wm. Mahon Daly.
A number of Fish and Marine animals	from Alibag	Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C. S.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Manual of Scientific Terms (Stormonth), by Mr. F. Gleadow.

Mag. of Nat History, Vol. 19, Nos. CXII. to CXIV, by Mr. H. Littledale.

Vertebrate Zoology of Sind (Murray), by Mr. E. S. Johannes.

Insect Transformation, by Major Yerbury, R.A.

Entomologist's Text Book (Westwood), by Major Yerbury, R.A.

Papilions Exotiques (Cramer), by Maj. Yerbury, R. A

Monograph of the Callidryas (Butler), do.

Transactions of the Zoological Socy for 1886, do.

Reise in Nordost Afrika (Henglin) do.

Bulletin of American Nat. Hist., Vol. I. No. 8 (in exchange).

Buffon's Natural History, by Mr. J. A. Betham.

Records of the Geological Survey (in exchange).

Minor contributions received from Mr. A. S. Panday, Mr. R. Wylie, Mr. A. S. M. Ritchie, Mr. Kirby Johnston, Mr. Geo. Ormiston, Mr. J. Leask, and Mr. E. Calthrop.

The following papers were then read :—

NOTES ON A HORN ON THE MARGIN OF A GOAT'S EAR.

By Veterinary Surgeon J. H. Steel, Superintendent, Bombay Veterinary College.

This specimen, presented by Colonel Biddulph, was obtained in Deoli (Rajputana). The head is a fine one of black colour and having two spiral horns well developed of even twist and backward and outward slope ; the ears are long, broad, and pendent, covered externally with short black hair and internally having a fair quantity of long straight hair near the margins. The peculiarity affects the posterior margin and both the surfaces of the right ear at about the middle third of the margin, a distance of some three inches from the tip. On the outer surface a semicircle of the skin about half an inch in diameter has undergone warty change, forming an irregular horny mass, the area of which is extended by the circular base of the horn which grows from the inner surface. The base of the horn is about 1½ in. in diameter, it has hairs growing from among the horns and a small irregular projection like the commencement of another horn on a smaller scale. The horn is in the main conical, about 5 in. in length, and curls slightly outwards at its tip, its growth is by concentric rings and its texture is distinctly fibrous, but less regular than that of ordinary horns. Its attachment to the ear seems firm enough but only by a very small portion of its base, and looks so imperfect that the honorary secretary in handing me the specimen implored me whatever I did not to let the horn come off the ear. The base is not quite circular, being prolonged somewhat supero internally. The growth seems a genuine natural though irregular one, and we are informed in the letter which accompanied the head that there was another irregular horn on one of the limbs ; thus the animal seems to have had a tendency to such growths. (*Keratogenous diathesis.*) There are many such cases on record both in man and in the lower animals, but irregularities of this nature are always worthy of careful examination and record, for irregular horns may be of several different kinds :—

I.—Commemorative or Atavisms.—Recurrences to original type, as when individuals of hornless breeds of cattle develope horns ; true frontal horns a seen in horses may serve to illustrate affinities or possibilities of future development.

II.—Degenerated Organs.—Horns about the limbs are generally of this nature and somewhat resemble the "warts" of the fore and hind limbs of the horse, the rudimentary claws of cattle. It would have been of interest to know whether the horn on the limb of this goat was a degenerated limb or not.

III.—Accidental displacements of normal horns.

IV.—Simple warty growths.—Thickenings of the epithelium assuming a horny character, and physically compelled to become conical in forms known to cutaneous surgeons as cornua.

V.—Compensatory.—Developed as atonement for loss of these natural means of offence and defence ; as in the case of which I show a drawing made by me from the original in the Museum of the Royal Veterinary College of London. The horn of a cow was broken and from the side of the stump shot out at right angles a true young hollow horn. A phenomenon of sprouting which is most remarkable in an animal so high in the scale as the ox.

VI.—Physiological.—Such as the natal callosities of the monkeys (seen also in old and ill-tended dogs) and the horny pads of the knees, stifles, elbows, and brisket of the camel.

In the case in question the horn is neither commemorative nor a degenerated organ, for it is not natural to any animals allied to the goat to have horns on their ears. It is not compensatory, for the ordinary horns of the animal are well developed ; we have no reason to believe it could have been produced to meet a physiological emergency. It might have been a horn the skin to form which had accidently before birth became transferred by grafting from the frontal region to an ear resting against it, but in that case the ordinary frontal horn should be deficient or defective which is not the case. Loose frontal horns of cattle are very common, especially in the more improved breeds and females, the core of the horn then degenerates at its root into a simple ligament or disappears altogether, and the organ may be far detached from its normal position. We have no evidence of such being the case here, but the reverse, for the ordinary horn occupies the usual position. We are thus, by exclusion, compelled to fall back on the view that we have to deal with a keratoma or horn tumour, an epidermal growth assuming the form of a conical horn. I have found recorded among my notes a case of "a horn on the tip of a cow's ear," as described by a professional friend of mine who saw the animal alive, which probably was of the same nature as this. Warts on the ears of cattle are by no means rare and keratoid growths are often dealt with in works on surgery and of the skin. Bland Sutton has recently brought out an interesting paper on the subject in the journal of comparative medicine and surgery.

ON THE DEFORMED HOOF OF A BLACK BUCK ; BY THE SAME.

In dealing with horns it is interesting to notice the tendency they have to assume a spiral direction. This, probably, is the result of preponderance of horn producing energy on one side. It is remarkable that even hoofs exhibit this tendency, and a present made to the society by Mr. Straw illustrates this very well. For some reason or other the hoof on one toe of the hind foot of a black buck has grown excessively long and become so twisted as to give it a very remarkable appearance. I think a little consideration will show us that here we have to do with the effects of injury of long standing, and the specimen is a pathological one, not monstrous or anomalous in its nature. The lower part of the deformed toe is enlarged in its joints, and evidently has been injured by crushing, its state is one familiar to me as occurring in the digits of working bullocks of this city. After the toe has been crushed it becomes repaired in a form very different from its original one, the distinctive features of the horn secreting structures which constitute this part of the epidermis a *hoof* as contrasted with a simple horn are lost, and there is substituted for the several parts (wall, laminæ, &c.,) merely a convex mass of horn. This grows rapidly and is, unlike the hoof, uncontrolled by pressure from the ground and by wear. Evidence shows us that even an ordinary hoof in its highest form, that of the horse, when it does not meet the ground, and is not artificially shortened, tends to assume a spiral form, it grows long, curls forward and becomes twisted on its axis, until it may become as bad as the hoof of a Falkland wild mare which through injury of the limb had not been put on the ground for many years, and resembled the horn of a ram in appearance, as may be judged from a copy of an illustration of it. Our black buck's foot is well worthy of a place in the museum as showing the tendency of unrestrained hoofs to spiral growth and the effects of an injury of long standing to the digit. The back of the hoof here seems to have had the greatest vigour of growth, probably as being the least injured originally.

ON THE DEFORMED CANINE TOOTH OF A TIGER ; BY THE SAME.

Here, again, we have in a tiger's skull, exhibited by Mr. G. Sutton Jones, of Deoli, an illustration of the effects of injuries on wild animals. I take it that a considerable time ago this tiger broke his canine tooth off rather short and had a very bad tooth-ache as a result. We can see the surface of the fracture although it had been smoothed off at the edges by friction during the long period since the original injury. We can also see that after the injury the tooth grew thicker than is natural, less smooth, and regular and the tooth socket became enlarged and the bones around it swollen. These are indications that both the tooth-producing membrane and the bone near it were inflamed. Gradually since this disease subsided there has been a return to normal conditions, yet even now the socket is larger and not quite the shape of its fellow, the bone around it is swollen, and the canine tooth is very different in appearance from an uninjured one, although certainly more formidable to the eye and probably little less efficient for use.

Dr. Kirtikar, in referring to Mr. Steel's paper on the adventitious horn from the ear of a goat, said, that in his opinion Mr. Steel's remarks regarding its origin were correct. The growth was of epidermal origin—arising from the layer of cells covering the true skin. There was a specimen of such a growth occurring in human beings in the museum of Grant Medical College. The growth was shown as distinctly horny in one of Tuson's Wax Models which adorn the College museum. Whether Tuson prepared it from an actually living specimen, or whether it was merely diagramatic he was not prepared to say. It was on the back of the hand, just at or a little above the wrist joint, and appeared to be of epidermic origin. That such errors of nature have the horny element in them is undoubted. It was merely a modified form of the epithelial tissue.

VEGETABLE LIFE IN VEHAR WATER.

Dr. Kirtikar next showed under the microscope two specimens of algæ from Vehar water. One of them was the Pleurococcus Pluvialis and another contained the Protococcus Pluvialis and a minute variety of nostoc. They were both magnified five hundred times.

During the course of his observations Dr. Kirtikar remarked that the first specimen of Pleurococcus Pluvialis was obtained from the Vehar pipe in the Jamsetji Jijibhai Hospital. It first appeared soon after the first fall of rain in Bombay and its suburbs, and has been since seen floating as green matter in the water served at the Jamsetji Hospital through the Vehar pipes. Whether the plant came from the Vehar Lake itself as a fresh growth from old plants, or whether the rainfall had introduced it afresh, or whether it was from the special pipe of the hospital, he was not prepared to say. He had just been kindly promised by Dr. Weir, who was then among the members present, that a supply of water direct from the Vehar Lake would be submitted to me for a further microscopical examination, to elucidate that point. The alga, Dr. Kirtikar observed, was visible to the naked eye as irregular floating green masses. Under the microscope their full structure was apparent. Beautifully green masses circular, but some hexagonal by pressure, covered over with a fine hyaline coating, congregated in masses, hence being called "pleurococci" containing gonidia, in the shape of brilliant green granular matter. The masses were like "families" collected and held together by a hyaline mass of cellular matter, distinct and irregular in shape. There were some among the individual pleurococci which were like the figure eight distinctly showing the process of multiplication by *fission*—one cell dividing into two, each of these again subdividing further. In the present condition of the plant the gonidia had not separated or escaped from the teguments, so it was not possible to determine whether the gonidia were ciliated or not.

With regard to the next specimen Dr. Kirtikar observed that he had searched through the illustrations of Kutzing, the German algologist, and through the plates recently published by Cooke ; but that he had failed to find such minute arrangement of cells forming the filaments of the nostoc. The protococcus which was seen in the field of the specimen was a variety of the ordinary protococcus pluvialis, but the nostoc was of a rare beauty and structure. It did not come direct from the Vehar water, but was found growing along the sides and bottom of a bottle in which Vehar water had been stagnant for some days. The bottle was originally clean and the water was used for wetting postage stamps. Where the plant came from it is difficult to say. The *trichome* (filament formed from a stringed arrangement of minute unilocular cells—green in colour) was included in a very fine sheath, highly transparent. The filaments were not branched. The extreme minuteness of it was the point of interest about it, so that the Vehar Lake was not only important in its being a good supplier of excellent water, but that it was of interest to the man of science also.

Dr. Weir thanked Dr. Kirtikar for his contribution and expressed a hope that that would not be his last microscopic examination of Vehar water, but, that from time to time, he would give the society the advantage of his repeated examinations.

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood concurred.

SHIP CAPTAINS are adepts in the art of boycotting. Some days ago we published a telegram from our Calcutta correspondent stating that the Captain of the ship Brenda has been reprimanded and fined for sailing without side-lights. The witness on whose evidence the conviction was obtained was a seaman named Smith, who, for his pains, has been boycotted by all the captains in Calcutta and cannot now get a ship. The *Englishman* is indignant at the attitude assumed by the ship captains, and says :—" All right-minded persons will think, with us, that Smith ought to be rewarded for his boldness and public spirit, and, if the Government do not do so, the public ought to take the matter up. A thousand men in his place might have observed silence, shielding themselves under the plea that they were not responsible. The lives of all persons who travel by sea are endangered by a practice which the recent trial has shown to be far from uncommon, and the public therefore owe it to themselves not to leave this seaman who has exposed the mischief to be boycotted in a strange city where he has neither means nor friends. We cannot think the owners and masters of steamers will have a particle of sympathy with the boycotters, as their own vessels are constantly in danger from native craft saving oil at night, and it is useless to expect native tindals and serangs to keep the law if British captains may break it with impunity."

THE RAIL-BORNE TRADE OF BOMBAY

THE official return of the rail-borne trade of the Bombay Presidency for the quarter ending 31st March has just been issued, from which it appears that the total external trade is a little less than in the corresponding period of last year whereas the internal or local trade has improved. Compared however, with the immediately preceding quarter the total trade exhibits an improvement throughout. Of the total trade the imports from and exports to the external blocks form 45 per cent. and 13·3 per cent. respectively and local trade 41·7 per cent. while the improvement, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of the last year and the previous quarter was 3·2 per cent. and 17 per cent. respectively.

The trade under the head of imports from external blocks includes 1,710,511 maunds, of raw cotton an increase of 198,949 maunds ; 1,990,595 of wheat, as against 1,726,311 ; 596,205 other food grains as against 1,236,608, a decrease of 640,303 ; all goods, 1,579,225 as against 1,616,347 ; and sugar 158,118 as compared with 21,108. An increase of 129,295 maunds in raw cotton occurred in the imports into the Bombay Port from Rajputana and Central India, and in this connection the reduction in the railway freights from Rs. 1-6-6 to Rs. 1-5-6 per maund may be noted. There was also an increase of 98,789 maunds in the imports into the Bombay Port from the Province of Berar. The imports from the North-West Provinces and Oudh, from the Punjab, and from the Central Provinces were slightly less this quarter. The increase in the wheat traffic is due to larger imports into the Bombay Port, especially from the Central Provinces and the Province of Berar, which amounted to 1,148,720 maunds and 400,394 maunds respectively against 904,889 maunds and 285,123 maunds in the corresponding quarter of last year ; slight increases also occurred in the imports from Rajputana and Central India, and Gujarat and Kathiawar ; the imports from the Panjab into the Bombay Port decreased by 149,421 maunds, those from the North-West Provinces and Oudh by 77,000 maunds. Of the aggregate decrease of 640,303 maunds in the imports of food grains other than wheat, a decrease of 312,926 maunds occurred in the total imports of rice from the Central Provinces into the several Internal Blocks except the Southern Maratha Railway.

Decreases have occurred in Jowar and Bajra, and other grains amount to 105,362 and 182,914 maunds, respectively. This is accounted for as under :—

In the case of the former it is due to much smaller imports into the Bombay Port from the Punjab and Rajputana and Central India, and in the case of the latter to smaller imports from the Punjab into the Bombay Port, Gujarat and Kathiawar, and South of Narbada and below the Ghats. The trade in mustard seeds has fallen off to the extent of 94,000 maunds, mainly in consequence of smaller imports into the Bombay Port from the Punjab. Of the increase of 137,010 maunds in the total imports of drained and undrained sugar, the Gujarat and Kathiawar Block took 54,000 maunds and 56,000 maunds from the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and Bengal respectively against only 8,000 maunds from the North-West Provinces and Oudh during the corresponding quarter.

The increase under cotton goods is due to larger exports of cotton twist Indian, from Gujarat and Kathiawar, to North-West Provinces and Oudh and of cotton piece-goods European, from the Bombay Port to most of the External Blocks, except the Central Provinces, Berar, and Madras. The decrease in Salt is due to much smaller supplies of Kharaghoda Salt from Gujarat and Kathiawar to the North-West Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana and Central India, and the Punjab, though the exports from the Bombay Port to the Nizam's Territory have sightly increased. The increase in sugar is due to larger exports of drained sugar from the Bombay Port to Rajputana and Central India, the Central Provinces, and the Province of Berar ; and of undrained sugar from Poona and Sholapur to Berar. An increase of about 3,200 maunds in the trade in Tea Foreign is apparent in the exports from the Port of Bombay to the Punjab, which amounted to 3,948 maunds against 743 maunds in the corresponding quarter of 1886. The increase in tobacco is comparatively small and occurred entirely in the exports from Gujarat and Kathiawar to Rajputana and Central India. Among the articles which have contributed to this increase in the internal trade are cotton raw, wheat, food grains other than wheat, and other oil seeds. The increase in cotton raw (257,000 maunds) occurred in the imports into the Port from Khandesh Nasik and Ahmednagar, and Poona and Sholapur ; and that in wheat (179,000 maunds) in the imports into the Port chiefly from the Southern Maratha Railway Block. The increase in food grains other than wheat amounted to 620,291 maunds, of which an increase of 404,000 maunds is observable in the imports of jowar and bajra into the Bombay Port from the Southern Maratha Railway, and Poona and Sholapur Blocks, and also into South of Narbada and below the Ghats from Khandesh Nasik and Ahmednagar, and Poona and Sholapur, and 136,863 maunds in those of other Grains into the Port from Khandesh Nasik and Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur, and Southern Maratha Railway. Other oil-seeds including castor seeds show an increase of about 150,000 maunds, which is observed in the imports into the Bombay Port from all the other Internal Blocks except South of Narbada and below the Ghats, those from Poona and Sholapur being the greatest. The decrease in coal is 268,000 maunds in the imports into South of Narbada and below the Ghats from the Port of Bombay. Linseed, mustard-seed and til-seed exhibit a total decrease of 544,624 maunds of which 450,000 maunds is noticed in the imports of linseed and is caused by the smaller imports into the Bombay Port from Khandesh Nasik and Ahmednagar and Poona and Sholapur.

HIGH COURT—JULY 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

41-87—Little, S F and N—Choonilal Vurjeewandas *vs* Marwady Jokhiram Jeeraj—Hore, C and B.—Part heard.

196-86—Winter and B—Jamsetjee Pestonjee Pochajee *vs* Shapurjee Nowrojee Pochajee and others—Muljee B B, Tobin and R, and in person.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

478-82—Little, S F and N—Navivahoo and others vs. Mulji Purshotum and others—Nanu and H.

Long Causes.

461-85—Ardesir, H and D—Oomer Jamal *vs* Beg Mahomed H A Raman—Payne, G and S and T and D

14-87—Tyabji and D—Mariambai *vs* Makibai and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

85-86—Crawford and B—Sullivan Lukha *vs* Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others—M M M, Cama, P G and S, B and H, B and B, and L, S F and N.

86-86—Crawford and B—Suleman Lukha *vs* Valeebhoy Khanbhoy and others—M M M, Cama, P G and S, B and H, B and B, and L S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

362-84—Ardesir H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D. and Thakurdas D and C.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

323-86—In person—a pauper—Mudon Vithoba *vs* Luxumon Vithoba and another—Nanu and H, and in person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

131-87—Chalk, W and S—Maria *vs* Gertrudes Quiny—In person—Part heard

48-87—Mansukial and D—Dharsey Ludha *vs* Dewkavahoo—Jefferson, B and D.

63-86—Payne, G and S—Meghji Khatao *vs.* Kessowji Hunsraj and others—E Wilkin.

77-86—E Wilkin—Lukhmibai *vs.* Meghji Khatao—Payne, G and S.

506-86—Balkrishna and D—Narayen Mahadeo Bholerao *vs.* Bhagirthibai—Crawford and B.

51-87—Thakurdas, D and C—Sher Mahomed Hajee Amanoola *vs* Ramjee Dayal and others—W and G, J C Cama, and in person.

470-86—Payne, G and S—Hajee Caturbux Abdoola *vs* Sooleman Saloodin—Hore, C and B.

171-84—Ardesir, H and D—Ardesir Burjorjee Bahadoorjee *vs.* Bai Dhunbai—Bomonjee and H.

A CURIOUS law case, which has arisen out of the recent earthquake at Diano Marino, will shortly be decided before an Italian Court. Two adjoining houses at Diano Marino, belonging to two different families, were destroyed by the earthquake, and the inhabitants were all killed. When the ruins and corpses were removed, the sum of 200,000f. in gold and bank notes, was found among the debris. As it was impossible to ascertain to which house the money belonged, and as no member of either family was saved to decide the matter, the surviving relatives have brought their case before the Judges, whose decision is expected in Italy with much interest.

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BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises. All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with mortgage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Nizampora street, in the subdistrict of Fort, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under No. 729, new survey No. 851, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 42, containing by admeasurement (174 5-9) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Hajee Mahomed Tar Mahomed, on the west by the house of Mahomed Adam, on the north by a stranger's passage, and on the south by the aforesaid Nizampoora street.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 7th July, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 5, Grant Buildings, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak wood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a strong open carriage with horse and harness, handsome flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome oleographs, Hink's table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, Brussels carpet, &c., the property of G. R. HENDERSON, Esq. The same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated cruet and pickle frames, ice pitcher, spoons and forks, fruit and fish knives and forks, cutlery by Mappins, furniture such as dining table in 5 pieces, drawing room, pier, writing, dressing and washhand tables, conversation and sofa couches, drawingroom, easy, rocking, light, reclining and bentwood chairs, sideboard, whatnot, chiffonier, brass bedstead, double almira with mirror doors, cloth and gown press, chest of drawers, marble top table and teapoys, baba gharry, copper utensils, &c., &c.

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1 strong-built open carriage.
1 handsome powerful carriage horse and set of single harness.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 603 of 1877.

RUTTONJEE DOSABHOY BAXTERNA of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay .....*Plaintiff*

vs.

DADABHOY DOSABHOY BAXTERNA, also of Bombay, Parsee, residing at Mazagon in Bombay aforesaid, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Khurshedbai, widow of the late Dosabhoy Eduljee Baxterna, deceased ...*Defendant.*

Pursuant to directions contained in the decree made in the above suit, dated the 9th day of March, 1886, the following immoveable property will be sold by public Auction in one lot, on the premises hereafter mentioned, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1887, at three o'clock in the afternoon, by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. under the joint directions of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, attorneys for the abovenamed plaintiff, and Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, attorneys for the abovenamed defendant.

PARTICULARS,

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff Ruttonsee Dosabhoy Baxterna and of the abovenamed defendant Dadabhoy Dosabhoy Baxterna, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage or building thereon, situate in Medows Street on the east side, and in Rampart Row on the west side, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 365 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 81, Collector's new No. 1970, old Survey No. 1,382, and new Survey No 9456 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 47, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by Medows Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by Rampart Row aforesaid, on or towards the north by the property of Hyderally Cassumjee Borah, and on or towards the south by the office of the Paper Currency Department, and which messuage and building was formerly occupied by Mr. C Bouneville as lessee thereof and is now in occupation of Mr. C. Marcks as a monthly tenant subject to the same terms as those contained in the lease to Mr. C. Bouneville and is now known as the Temple Bar.

For further particulars and condition of sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, attorneys for the abovenamed plaintiff, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, attorneys for the abovenamed defendant, in Rampart Row, Fort,—Dated this 21th day of June, 1887.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 7, 1887.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

THE Commercial advices from Home are devoid of interest, no movements of any importance being advised in Reuter's London messages to hand this morning. Consols are still quoted at 101⅛, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 102½, and French Rentes at 109¼.

In Mincing Lane Coffee remains unchanged at 94s. per cwt. for Mid-Plantation; Ceylon Cocoanut Oil has advanced 10s. per ton; Seeds are unaltered.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Spot quotations show no change, but Americans to arrive are quoted 3-46d. lower, except Nov.-Dec., which are 1-32d. down. In New York the market re-opened yesterday after the holidays to a decline of 1-16 cent. for Ready and 13 points in Futures.

Locally there is still a total absence of demand from exporters, and so far as they are concerned, we call the market dull and inactive. The Mills, however, have been buyers again, having taken about 2,000 bales yesterday, and to-day consisting of 800 bales Julgaum at Rs. 180 to Rs 185½; 300 bales Barsi at Rs. 198½; 500 bales Digris at Rs. 209; 300 bales Sawginned Dhrnwar at Rs. 190 to Rs. 190½; and 100 bales Dhollera at Rs. 184 to Rs. 187 per candy.

WHEAT ready is exceedingly dull with no buyers. For August delivery, however, there has been a little doing at Rs. 4-6-6 to Rs. 4 7-6 for Ek Dhani, but there is no general inquiry at this level.

SEEDS are unaltered in every respect.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,409 bales.
Wheat	5,886 cwts.
Linseed	1,225 „
Rapeseed	1,728 „
Gingelly	453 „
Poppy Seed	814 „

FREIGHTS continue as previously reported.

Shippers are very cautious about making engagements, but the supply of tonnage is not sufficient to render the market so depressed as it might otherwise be.

EXCHANGE has been quite firm partly, of course, owing to the usual disposition to keep out of the market on Wednesday pending the result of the biddings for Council drafts on London. Bank Bills for next mail are unchanged, but for future delivery are 1-32d. higher, Telegraphic for all July being obtainable at the ready rate for August at 1s. 4 25-32d., and up to the end of the year at 1s. 4¾d. Credits are 1-32d. higher both ready and forward, which now is practically the same thing. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand ...	1s. 4 13-16d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 13-16d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4¾d. „
Credits 3 months' sight...	1s. 5d. „
Francs 3 months' sight...	1·79½ „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has steadied up again slightly, Fours closing at Rs. 97⅜, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 100⅜.

SHARES are firm. Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced to Rs. 2,700. Mofussil Press shares have improved to Rs. 437½. Mills are all firm, and in the case of City, Framjee Petit, Queen, and Ripon are Rs. 5 higher.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANK.					
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	ok.	765½
Bank of Bengal ...	42,000	400	all	10 do.	820
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	6 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	105
Comptoir National Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	423
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	120
		250			

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co ...	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co ...	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co ...	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,675

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock ...	..	£100	–	–	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent. ...	–	£100	–	–	£171

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Alfred Manfg. Co. ...	1,000	500	500	...	365
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld. ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	665
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 24	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld. ...	2,750	200	200	...	155
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	815
New issue	3,000	125	–	Rs. 125	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	720	Rs. 174	690
Connaught Mills ...	840	500	500	Rs. 25	600
Cooria Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	562½
City of Bombay Steam ...	695	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	325
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	1,250	500	50	Rs. 2·	655
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	995
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	50	...	157
Hindustan Mills ...	1,025	1,000	1,000	850	750
Hingunghat Mill Co'y Ld.	700	500	all	37½ p.a.	730
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 20	840
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	475
Indian Manufg Co. Ld.	548	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,385
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ...	1,240	500	500	14-5-1	490
Jewraj Bhalloo ...	1,800	1,000	500	Rs. 55	1070
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Khatau Makanjee ...	1,000	2,000	1,000	Rs. 700	745
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	3,500	4,000	100	Rs. 5	139
Madras United ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 140	2,475
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	515
Manockjee Petit's ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,307½
Managon Spinning Co	5,000	250	50	Rs. 8	170
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,375
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	2,400	500	...	2 p.c.	765
National Spinning ...	600	1,000	1,000	...	380
Nalgunj Cotton Clean Ning Co., Ld. ...	1,000	1,000	100	...	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	200
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	800
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 25	5344
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	Rs. 6½	125
Prince of Wale's Spinning Company.	900	600	500	...	65
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 81	875
Ripon	841	1,000	1,000	Rs. 57	818
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1 50	1,000	100	...	1,550
Sassoon and Allianoo Silk Mill Co., Ld. ...	1,716	500	500	Rs.	350
Shoiapore Mills ...	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,190
Sonderdas	850	1,000	1,000	...	625
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	250
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	2,130
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	000	1,000	Rs. 0	620
Lakmidas Khimji S. W. Co.			1,000	Rs. 40	795

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MACBETH—July 6, at 21, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the wife of J. B. K. Macbeth, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GEORGE—June 30, at Asansol, Bengal, the wife of E M George, C E, East Indian Railway, of a son.
HOLLOWAY—July 1, at Lahore, the wife of C E Holloway, North-Western Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

ABEL—July 2, at Fyzabad, the Rev F Abel, Pastor of the Church Mission Congregation, aged 67 years.
BAUMANN—June 27, at Jumpore, Ruth Emma, the beloved daughter of Rev A W and F B umann, (C M S), aged 7 months and 15 days.
WRINES—July 1, Henry Wrines, late of the Assam Civil Commission, aged 75.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1887.

WHEN the Prime Minister informed the House of Lords that the Sultan has neither given nor refused his assent to the Egyptian Convention, and that Sir Drummond will leave Constantinople this week, there is no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that it is a case of taking no answer as a negative. Apparently the response vouchsafed to the Sultan's inquiry whether the Cyprus Convention would hold good in certain eventualities, bore precisely the same negative but very unmistakable character. The ill-judged mission of Sir Drummond Wolff ends in a fiasco, and leaves behind it a very embarrassing political deadlock. There is no use in crying over spilt milk; all the world can see plainly enough that Sir Drummond's mission was an incredible blunder.

The diplomatic discomfiture would not have been so serious and so multiform had Lord Salisbury realised sooner that the Egyptian Question is only a part of a much larger and more momentous one—that of the equilibrium in the Mediterranean. A Conservative writer, Mr. H. A. Perry, writing in the current number of the *National Review*, points out that the present Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, when censuring Mr. Gladstone's Government two years ago for evacuating the Soudan, laid it down that England had no real concern with Mediterranean affairs, except in so far as they concern Egypt: "With Mediterranean politics, as such," said Lord Salisbury, "we have no great reason to concern ourselves. France may be mistress in Algeria and Tunis; Morocco and Tripoli may go their own way; but Egypt stands in a peculiar position." Those were indeed remarkable words, and they did not express, coming from Lord Salisbury's lips, a half-considered opinion; for it was from those self-same lips fell the two words, "Prenez Tunis," which, when the Berlin Congress was over and done with, set the French Government on the quest for Kroumirs that resulted in the establishment of a French Protectorate in that country. It cannot be a matter of doubt that the strategical position thus given into French hands—the naval position which made Carthage so formidable to Rome and to Italy—is far superior to that which was acquired for England in Cyprus. The writer in the Conservative magazine dwells with bitterness on the fact that the harbour of Goletta enables France to cut the line of communication between Gibraltar and Malta, and consequently reduces seriously the value of both those fortresses. The acquisition of Cyprus under a secret Convention with Turkey rendered it as indispensable to ask France to console herself with Tunis, as it was to propose in the Congress that Austria should be put in possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina—the two provinces from which Turkey had always drawn her best European troops. The abandonment of those provinces to Austria crippled the military resources of the Ottoman Empire, till then so formidable, far more than the loss of Bulgaria. Had Lord Salisbury understood this, he would probably have been the first to cry "Hands off! Austria!" But it now appears that the cession of that territory was agreed to by Russia on the outbreak of the war, it being the Russian intention to acquire Bulgaria. The sharp practice by which Austria—which did not risk a soldier or a florin in the struggle—got all she wanted, while Russia was kept from the spoil she had fought for, is the source of all the troubles which have since made the Balkan Peninsula the nightmare of Europe. The tendency of the arrangements then made is to develope the tendency of Austria-Hungary to move to Salonica, which will largely enhance her status as a Mediterranean Power. In the not very remote future, Russia and Austria will have naval forces in that sea which will have to be counted with in addition to those now existing. The addition of the Tunis Coast line to that of Algeria strengthens the French maritime power not only as against the British line of communications between Gibraltar and Malta and the Eastern Mediterranean; and also very materially in regard to the Italian Coast and Sicily. If Italy is to be our ally, this is an element in possible calculations. It does not appear, however, that the French have as yet made any efforts to fortify either Biserta or Goletta; so that so far there is no actual danger from either, for Italy or for ourselves.

Our material hold of the Mediterranean, consists outside, of Egypt, of the grip we have on Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus. Whatever Cyprus may ultimately become it is not as yet in any sense an island fortress or even a place d'armes. It is passed over in silence by the Conservative critic of Lord Salisbury's Mediterranean policy, Cyprus is as shadowy as a pointe d'appui to our forces, naval or military, in the Mediterranean, as the protectorate of Asiatic Turkey which it was acquired to maintain. We have heard a good deal lately of the defenceless condition of Gibraltar. The guns and batteries are for the most part those which stood the great siege; the place could be battered with modern artillery by ironclads beyond the range of its guns. There is no protection for coals, or shelter for ships. A singular stress is laid upon a fact trifling in comparison with those just mentioned, namely, that the civil population numbers nineteen thousand, and that it objects to being more strictly governed than any other place in the British Empire; it is in a perpetual state of siege. There is a movement, it appears, in favour of such local autonomy as that which obtains in Malta, where there is a Council, partly elective, and Italian is the official language. If the inhabitants of Gibraltar would be contented with so little, it seems a pity not to allow them to do the scavangering of the town themselves, and give their orders in Spanish. Whether so numerous a population would constitute a weakness in case of an attack upon the fortress, is a matter for military experts. Their expulsion as a measure of precaution, in time of peace, as seems to be hinted at, would be a wanton outrage on Spanish susceptibilities. The state of things in Malta is very similar to that in Gibraltar. The fortifications were perhaps the most formidable in the world two centuries ago, but they are now very much out of date. We have Lord Randolph Churchill's word for it that the place is not victualled or provided with ammunition to stand a three weeks' siege. Here likewise there is a foreign community which asks for an extension of the local liberties that are the envy of the inhabitants of Gibraltar. As they expressly exclude from their demands any right to interfere with the military authorities, or with the requirements of the island as a fortress, it is not easy to understand how this local movement is regarded by any one as disruptive or dangerous. The real subject for anxiety, is that neither Malta nor Gibraltar are any longer the virtually impregnable fortresses which they once were, and that Cyprus, so far from having added to our strength in the Mediterranean, has diminished it, inasmuch as it gives our marine and our soldiers another position to guard, on pain of seeing it the prey of the first hostile cruiser.

Having thus taken a rapid survey of the altered situation in the Mediterranean, consequent in great part on modern improvements in artillery and war vessels, emphasized by the political changes which have come about since the military strength of Turkey was broken in the last war. By the liquidation of so much of the Sick Man's estate at the Berlin Congress, France obtained an almost unhoped-for addition to her North African seaboard, while both Austria-Hungary and Russia were encouraged to regard themselves as likely to become in the immediate future possessed of fleets that may have a important rôle to play in the Mediterranean.

Such being the situation in that sea, it is not easy to understand how Lord Salisbury could feel justified in dealing with the Egyptian Question as a "peculiar" one, to be dealt with without any particular reference to the question of British policy in the Mediterranean on the whole. What was meant by the qualification "peculiar" we can only infer from his Lordship's statement a few weeks since in the House of Lords, that the Government being bound by repeated pledges not to seek any special advantage in Egypt, was in no position to establish a protectorate similar to that which he had himself invited the French to establish in Tunis. If there was ever a political situation requiring the most prudent sagacity on the part of a Government, and discretion on that of the agent to whom they entrusted the negotiations intended to ward off misunderstanding and danger, surely this was one. But no one can say that the Ministry understood the magnitude of their responsibility before the country and before Europe. They certainly gave no evidence of a due appreciation of the peculiar difficulties in front of them, when they selected an untried diplomatist, who had never been more than ornamental attaché to an Embassy, and was quite without political experience, to negotiate a Convention with Turkey which might bring the very existence of the Ottoman Empire into question if it aroused the suspicion or the resentment of any of the Great Powers. Sir W. White, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, was set aside; Sir Evelyn Baring, whose long experience of Turkish and Egyptian politics, and whose known talent and discretion would have been a guarantee, was equally passed over; and Sir Drummond Wolff was sent to deal with a question which nothing in his record or reputation warranted the Ministry in confiding to him. The excuse is put forward in the *St. James's Gazette* that although the appointment was undoubtedly a job, yet Lord Salisbury was not answerable for it, seeing that Lord Randolph Churchill urged it, and might have resigned if his friend and coadjutor in the House of Commons was not gratified with a lucrative and brilliant appointment. The apology is worse than the offence; it shows to what an extent the exigencies of a Ministry dependent for existence on external support may drift from the ways of statesmanship, and make shipwreck of its reputation. Our London corrrespondent, "J. M. M.," a few weeks since confessed with bitterness that to support the Ministry, members of Parliament often found that they must vote, not according to their own views of principle, but as partisans. The admission does credit to the candour and honesty of the member of Parliament who makes it; but it discloses a depth of political degradation for which the general public were not prepared. How far worse is it to find that a Prime Minister having in his charge the great interests of the country in the Mediterranean, first ignores all of them but those relating to those "peculiar" to Egypt, and then entrusts those Egyptian interests against his own judgment—to Sir Drummond Wolff? And all to keep on terms with Lord Randolph Churchill, whom he does not like, and does not trust, but whose impetuous and overbearing temper he dreads! Is it too soon for the Conservative Press in London to cry out for a change in the Ministry which will give the Empire a strong Government?

AN interesting addition has just been made to the journalism of Bengal in a weekly paper which is being brought out under the name of "Hope, or the Paper for the Million." It is edited by Babu Amrita Lal Roy, the writer of an article on the British power in India which appeared in an American review a year or so ago, and which caused a good deal of amusement here, much as it may have moved some of its American readers. If the promise of its first number is fulfilled it will be a remarkable journal. None but itself can be its parallel. It is not quite clear what purpose it has beyond relieving its sanguine editor of much superabundant energy. He tells us that "we are here not to whine. We are here not to threaten. We are here to assert the rights of human nature, to insist upon the duties of man to man." And he supplements this declaration of lofty purpose by the information that "the world is whirling in these times." It is the old, old story. The hour has come, and Babu Amrita Lal Roy is the man for it

TELEGRAMS.

INDIAN PRINCES AND THE JUBILEE.

ABRUPT DEPARTURE OF HOLKAR FROM ENGLAND.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

H. H. the Maharaja Holkar strongly resents the manner in which he has been treated in connection with the Jubilee celebration, and has in consequence abruptly left England.

Indignant at the treatment he has received, his Highness did not attend the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Imperial Institute. The official explanation of his absence is that he was seriously indisposed; but I hear on good authority that the real reason is his dissatisfaction with the manner in which he has been treated by the officials, who have not paid him that amount of deference which he considers to be his due as one of the leading Indian potentates.

I also hear that the other Indian Princes consider that they have been slighted throughout the Jubilee. "An Indian Prince," they declare, "is not a British feudatory; and the English do not know the way to win our hearts."

DEFEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Home Secretary having refused to order an inquiry to be made regarding the circumstances under which a Miss Cass was arrested by the Police for loitering in Regent Street, a motion to adjourn the House of Commons was carried last night against the Government.

The entire Press condemns the blunder of the Government in refusing to order an inquiry. The Tories admit that the defeat will have a most damaging effect on the Government.

A number of Unionists and four Tories voted with the majority against the Government. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill walked out of the House without voting.

The *Standard* especially blames the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, the leader of the House o Commons, for a serious tactical error.

Much surprise is expressed that Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, has not yet tendered his resignation.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. W. H. Smith promised a full inquiry into the incident of the arrest of Miss Cass.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

In the Commons last night, a motion to adjourn the House was carried against the Government by a majority of five votes, in consequence of the refusal of the Home Secretary to order an inquiry to be made into the circumstances attending the arrest of a Miss Cass, who was alleged to have been improperly loitering in Regent Street.

Several Conservatives and Liberal Unionists voted with the majority. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill abstained from voting.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION NOT SIGNED.

LONDON, JULY 6.

In the House of Lords last night, Lord Salisbury, replying to a question regarding the ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Convention, said that up to the present time the Sultan had neither given nor refused his assent.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff will leave Constantinople this week.

THE CRETAN DIFFICULTY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 5.

Mahomed Pasha will shortly proceed to Crete as Special Commissioner, to settle on the spot the questions at issue between the inhabitants and the Porte.

THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

TIRNOVA, JULY 5.

The Grand Sobranje will take into discussion, on Thursday, the quesion of the selection of a candidate for the Throne of Bulgaria.

The election will probably take place on Friday.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

PARIS, JULY 5.

The French Budget shows economizings to the extent of Francs 129,000,000.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL WAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELLARY, JULY 7.

At the inquest on General Way, it was proved that he had shot himself with a carbine. A verdict of "suicide during temporary insanity" was returned.

At the funeral yesterday the coffin was carried by a party of Freemasons, the service being read by the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Williams. All the troops in the garrison attended, and minute guns were fired by the Artillery.

Colonel Parsons, of the 2nd Lancers, has assumed the command of the station.

THE GHILZAI REBELLION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 6.

About the 24th of June, Gholam Haidar was reported to be at Zerindkhel, near the Abestada, while the main body of the rebels was at Tej, some 20 miles south.

Rumours of an attack in force shortly are rife.

On the 27th June, two battalions of Infantry and one regiment of Cavalry arrived at Kandahar from Herat.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara left here for Bombay, Kurrachee and Madras Coast, this morning.

SUEZ, JULY 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, this morning.

JULY 6.

The s. s. Asia left here for Bombay this morning

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅝
4½ per cent. "	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	42⅞

LOSS OF THE S.S. LAMPORT.

INTELLIGENCE has been received in Bombay that the s.s. Lamport, which left here on the 4th June, under command of Captain Cotter, is believed to have foundered. The Lamport left with a cargo of wheat, seed and ground-nuts and one passenger, Lieutenant P. E. Dunn, for Palermo and Marseilles. It is supposed she foundered in the Red Sea, but no particulars have yet been received. The Lamport was built in Newcastle, in 1882, by Messrs. Swan and Hunter, to the order of Messrs. A. Holland and Co., of London. She measured 318 feet by 37 feet broad and 24 feet depth of hold. Her gross tonnage was 2,418 and her nett tonnage 1,573. The vessel had engines of 250 nominal horse power, and was classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's. Her agents here were Messrs. Mackintosh and Co. They, however, have heard nothing of the vessel, except that she has not been signalled either at Aden or Suez.

BOMBAY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made in Bombay for an exhibition of photographs to be held in the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute next month. The exhibition will be under the auspices of the local Amateur Photographic Society, and five valuable prizes will be offered for competition—(1) For the best group of any three photographs; (2) for the best landscape, seascape or view; (3) for the best figure study; (4) for best portrait; and (5) for the best photograph by an amateur of less than one year's standing. An excellent display is expected for competition, for the prizes are not to be confined to members of the Bombay Society. Their confreres of the Calcutta Society have been asked to join, and it is expected that much good work from them, added to the meritorious studies accomplished by members of the Bombay Society, will make the collection most attractive. We may mention for the information of amateurs intending to compete that satisfactory rules have been codified. The exhibits are to be divided into three classes—views, figures, and portraiture. Exhibits are not to exceed twelve, nor be less than three of each class entered for. Exhibitors are to be allowed to avail themselves of professional assistance for printing, burnishing, mounting or framing, but when such assistance is availed of, the fact is to be intimated to the honorary secretary at the time the exhibits are forwarded, and, very properly, allowance is to be made by the judges for those who have done the printing, burnishing or mounting themselves. The exhibition is to be open to the public for three days, the first being reserved for members, who number about sixty, and their friends. On one of the three evenings, a conversazione will be held, and on this occasion an optical lantern will be used to display transparencies. The exhibition will be open to members of any amateur photographic society in India. The secretary of the Bombay Society, which was founded in October 1886, is Mr. G. Grant Craig and the president Surgeon-Major Gray.

CHOLERA OR ARSENICAL POISONING?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your editorial remarks this morning in connection with the sudden death of a Hindu mendicant, attributed at first to cholera, but proved on *post-mortem* examination to be the result of arsenical poisoning, in course of which you suggest the possibility of some of the deaths in Bombay said to be due to cholera being caused by arsenic or other poison, remind me of a personal experience, so completely confirmatory of your view, it may interest you and others if I record it.

About thirty-six years ago I discovered that my servant, a Mussalman, had been for some time appropriating money entrusted to him to pay wages and petty bills. He pleaded hard to be forgiven, urging that he had never intended to keep the money, and that he would pay every one, if allowed a few days to do so, and I gave him until the following Monday to make good his promise. On the Monday morning, I was informed that he had died of cholera during the previous night. I greatly doubted the truth of the report, and having placed the facts before the police and the coroner, the body was exhumed and identified, and on *post-mortem* examination the death was clearly proved to have beeu caused by an overdose of arsenic. Doubtless the poor fellow, finding himself unable to raise the money required to make good his defalcations, preferred death to the disgrace of appearing before the Magistrate on such a charge. Probably sudden deaths are more rigidly enquired into now than at the time of which I write, but I do not doubt that in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil, many cases of murder by poison pass undiscovered, the deaths being attributed to cholera or snake bite.—I remain, &c.,

Bombay, July 6. JOHN FLEMING.

THE G. I. P. R. TERMINUS DOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the description of the construction of the dome of the Victoria Terminus, which appeared in your issue of the 1st, it is mentioned as a novelty that the dome was constructed without centring. This is an error which I think Mr. Stevens himself would like to see corrected. Twenty or twenty-five years ago, Angelo Gatt, a common working mason, turned a dome in stone nearly twice the size of the Victoria Terminus (124 ft.) entirely without centring. I have so built domes both in brick and stone, and doubtless others have done the same thing; indeed, I have presumptive evidence that all Indian domes were built in this way.—Yours, &c,

R. F. CHISHOLM.

Poona, July 3.

THE RUKHMABHAI CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Why do not the Committee first appeal to Simla before spending their money on an appeal to England? One of the highest judicial authorities in India told me a few weeks ago that that was the proper course for the Committee to adopt. In three weeks a Bill could and would be passed declaring that imprisonment should not be inflicted in such cases as Rukhmabai's. The Imperial Government have already shown signs of desiring to treat this subject, and a strong memorial would no doubt produce a Bill to settle this point, and this point only, at once, and make the Anglo-Indian practice the same as in the English courts. It seems to me as a subscriber to the fund an absurd waste of money appealing to England until we have tried Simla.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, July 5. F.

Now that the office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, is engaging attention, it may be interesting to know the views of the Army Sanitary Commission on the frequent change of Sanitary Commissioners. They observe that this is a course of proceeding destructive of efficiency, if the duties to be performed were proper sanitary duties, but of less importance, when the duties are confined to statistics. To deal with a diseased town or village, is closely allied, in principle, to dealing with a patient at the bed side; and the proper discharge of both functions requires knowledge, experience and technical skill, all of which require time for their acquisition. In the beginning of 1885, Dr. Bidie acted as Sanitary Commissioner; he was relieved in March, and was again appointed to the office in April. He continued to hold office till April 1886, when he was relieved, on promotion to the Surgeon-Generalship, by Deputy Surgeon-General W. Farquhar, who held the appointment till November 1886, when he was obliged to relinquish it to qualify for the extra pension granted to Deputy Surgeon-General by a recent ruling of Government. He was succeeded by Surgeon-Major J. A. Laing, who now continues in office; so that within the short space of two years, Madras has had two Sanitary Commissioners. This, the Army Sanitary Commissioners observe, is no part of the arrangement advised by the Royal Commission of 1859, which brought the Sanitary Commission into existence. What they recommended was, that a trained sanitary member should be permanently part of the Sanitary Commission, to assist the technical Sanitary executive, which, at present, has no existence in any Indian Government. These facts, they observe, speak for themselves.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 4.

THE Poona Season so far is disappointing to most. The cool breezes and soft showers lasted only a few days, and the return of the hot season has of course a chilling effect upon gaiety and happiness generally, probably because many are ailing through the unseasonable weather. Those in the habit of taking a gloomy view of things say, that it is the eleventh year since the last famine, and that another is now due. It is to be hoped that a good downpour will soon dispel fears of this kind, and silence prophets of evil.

The chief event of the past week was Lady Reay's Garden party at Ganesh Khind. Lord and Lady Reay received their guests with their usual heartiness, and especially bade the little ones, who accompanied their mothers welcome. The garden scene was unusually bright, "fair women and brave men" vying with the flowers in brilliancy. The various military uniforms blended with the ladies' choicest new costumes just arrived from home, for few employ the local Worths et Cie now that the convenient parcel post brings the latest and prettiest "novelties" direct to adorn "the gifts of nature and of grace." Poona young ladies seldom need our Laureate's caution

"Let never maiden think, however fair,
She is not fairer in new clothes than old."

The only guests who did not look quite happy were those in frock coats and silk hats. The hats had a particularly antiquated look, though like John Gilpin's, "not much the worse for wear," being aired fortunately for the owners only once or twice a year. The Governor's excellent band added to the general cheerfulness, and the refreshment tables, covered with delicacies, formed a centre for the meetings and greetings of friends, many of whom had not met since last season.

Colonel LaTouche left Poona this morning to proceed to Aden to command the Aden Brigade. Though his promotion is matter for congratulation, his departure is universally regretted. The Poona railway station was crowded with friends, both European and native, who had assembled to wish him "God-speed." He is accompanied as far as Bombay by Mrs. and Miss LaTouche. Among the friends bidding the Colonel farewell were General Carnegy, the Commander-in-Chief, General and Mrs. Adams, Mr. Propert, Mr. John Moore, Major and Mrs Lloyd, Mr. Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham and Lieut. Carnegy. Three ringing cheers resounded from end to end of the station as the train steamed out, hardly an adequate expression of the feelings of the crowd, but the only possible one. Col. Cecil LaTouche's brother, Col. W. P. LaTouche, whose appointment in the Salt Department has been abolished, comes to Poona from Ahmedabad to act as Cantonment Magistrate. Probably the appointment will be permanent, as Col. Cecil LaTouche will, it is believed, succeed General Hogg, who has been offered, so report says, the Military Secretaryship of the Horse Guards, and is therefore unlikely to return to the Residency at Aden.

The Poona Gymkhana Club appears to be flourishing, and ought soon to disappoint those who prophesied it would never pay. There is a Ladies' guest night every Wednesday, and on every alternate Wednesday a Cinderella dance after dinner. The ball-room and tennis courts are as nearly perfect as possible, and the garden under the fostering care of Col. Moore will soon be all that could be wished. Twice a week the Volunteer Band plays in the grounds and plays well for a band still in its infancy. Poona is growing less and less a seasonal place, and the Gymkhana Club must prove a success as time goes on.

Notwithstanding the unusual heat, everybody is calling on everybody, and devoutly wishing everybody out. Unless half are out, or "nahin hai," how can a minimum of twelve calls be got through during the orthodox calling hours. Many and vain are the suggestions for lessening this labour, if not of love, of necessity, such as exchanging cards by post, instituting a special reception day for each lady at the Gymkhana, changing the orthodox hours from early in the morning to late in the evening, &c., &c., but still the carriages fly from house to house, between twelve and two, making it pretty clear that there is more of pleasure than of pain in the much-abused custom.

Poona is full of pretty young visitors this year, as a visit to the Bandstands and Tennis Courts would prove, and there is no lack of hunting parties, boating parties, dances, &c., so this "season of fancy and of hope" may end worthily, in spite of present appearances. At present all are waiting for the rain and panting for coolness, and pronouncing the various pleasures available "flat, stale and unprofitable."

NOTES FROM DHARAMSALA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNE 30.

THIS, as most of your readers already know, is a non-regulation district, where the non-official world is but a very feeble social element, a few shops for the sale of European goods—wines, spirits, beer, antiquated oilmanstores, hermetically sealed fish, that have been out of their native element for a lustrum or more, and a general assortment of articles that may be some day rescued from the dust of ages by an adventurous purchaser.

Our Civil Surgeon is at present represented by a native disciple of Esculapius. We have also a Chaplain.

The station in itself is decidedly healthy, and from a military point of view it is interesting, but from all I hear, our late military manœuvres have been somewhat weak, but our theatrical performance on the 21st was a pronounced success, under the able management of Dr. Anderson. The performance commenced—(the programme informed us that it would commence at 9)—at 9-45. You must remember, and make allowances, for the working men of these Thespian bands have no slight labour to bear upon their shoulders. The unfortunate who has dabbled a little in water-colours is made to cover hundreds of square yards of canvas with landscape and useful interiors, and if the result fall short of the efforts of a Beverley, it is not because exertion or paint have been spared, and where ladies take a part, as they did in the present instance, much persuasive eloquence has to be exerted to induce them to do what they are wanted to do. Then most of the members of the company are generally possessed of the ideas that rehearsals are of no importance; that punctuality in attending them is an undesirable virtue; and that it is of no earthly use to know anything about their parts until the evening of the performance. And lastly, all the stage arrangements are generally left unconsidered until an hour before the house opens. The piano, an instrument that was principally dependent upon its approach to concert pitch to the invigorating effects of the hill air was most generously presided over by a young lady who did her best to get a sound out of it. The grace with which she set about it deserves great praise. But notwithstanding these difficulties a very creditable performance was the result. "Naval Engagements" was the farce put upon the stage of the Theatre Royal. Although the farce is somewhat dull, yet Sergeant Kenny put a certain amount of life into it, by his excellent rendering of the character of the waiter Dennis. Mrs. Wadeson looked very charming as "Miss Mortimer." She has grace, ease and movement. Mrs. Purkis as "Mrs. Pontifax" was worthy of a larger audience. Mr. Fagan as "Short" played with thorough ease without staginess. His make-up was good, but it is hard to disguise oneself in such a way as not to be known by the occupants of the front seats. The dresses in the front seats were noticeable for their sober tints and studied simplicity. It is all very well for the fair sex to tell us that it is out of pure vanity they delight in dressing prettily. I am infatuated enough to believe it is principally to please us men. Everything about a woman should be suggestive. Love they say feeds on suggestion: I had almost said on illusion.

BOMBAY TRAM-CARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As it is sometime now since the memorial on the subject of tram-car accommodation was forwarded to Government, I shall feel obliged if you will permit me through your columns to point out—with a view to the decision being expedited—the difficulty which is being experienced, especially in this weather, by those who use the cars as a means of conveyance.—Yours, &c.,

July 6. SWIVEL.

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A KAZI'S WRONGS: A STORY OF INDORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE case of which a narrative is given below is remarkable in the annals of injustice, although to men living under a despotic Government it may be looked upon as an ordinary occurrence in the routine of daily life. It causes no stir, and arouses no sympathy for the victim of oppression, who is allowed to struggle on to the end as best he can; and whether he manages to rise or sink, that only has happened which was pre-ordained, "Jo bhag mai tha so bhaiya." The turns of fortune undergone by the Kazi of Khargaon exemplify these remarks.

About the middle of the last century there lived in the village of Khargaon, in Holkar's territories, a man of the name of Shah Nuruddin, who, as Kazi of that ilk, exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction over thirty-two villages, in Sircar Beejaghur. An entire village and some separate but extensive lands were allotted to him by the Government for his maintenance. The rents of this estate and the fees of his office made up a substantial income, which enabled him to live in a style of comfort and respectability. Two wives graced his household—Beebee Dugree and Beebee Khotu—but although he was over middle-age, "furzund jo zindigani ka phul hai oonkai kismut kai bagh manatha," that is, "offspring, the fruit in the garden of existence, was denied to him by fate." Having for many years wearied Heaven with incessant but unavailing prayers, he, by the advice of some worldly-wise friends, was led to take unto himself a youthful and comely maiden, named Kustoori, as a third wife. This event happened in the year 1806. A son and a daughter were the fruit of this union. The Kazi lived an uneventful life for several years after this marriage, and when he died in 1819, he was succeeded by that son, named Wazeeruddin, and though under age, his minority was deemed no bar, for the primitive community among whom his lot was cast agreed that a deputy should perform the functions for a time. Wazeeruddin's tenure of office endured for thirty-six years, and when he was gathered to his fathers in the year 1855, he was succeeded by the eldest of four sons, named Ameeruddin, who had attained his majority. Nothing happened at the time to indicate that this man's career was to be a calamitous one. For over five years "the even tenor of his way" remained undisturbed, and then suddenly he was overwhelmed by disasters. Ahsanuddin, the author of all the evils which befel him, now appears on the scene. He was related to the family, and received a stipend from the Kazi, but he had all along coveted the Kazi's office for one of his own sons, and was bitterly disappointed when Shah Nooruddin had a son. Lacking an opportunity, and compelled by other circumstances to remain quiet for years, he neither relinquished hope nor relaxed in his designs. The indirect attempts he made towards the accomplishment of his aims from time to time never came to any thing, and it would needlessly prolong the narrative by noticing them. But the occasion for which he had long waited at last arrived, when Beebee Dugree, after 41 years of widowhood, lay on her deathbed. Ahsanuddin was with her, and never left her side until she died. Then immediately after he gave out that she had adopted his son Immanuddin, in corroboration of which he produced two papers, one purporting to be her intention to adopt Immanuddin. This he pretended had been presented three months previously to the local official—the Kamavisdar—the other was the deed of adoption. There was no proof that the first had ever been produced in the Court of the official, and all the forms necessary to give validity to the adoption was wanting for the second. But granting the adoption to have been made, how could it have retrospective effect? It is not to be supposed that the local official was unaware of the history of the Kazi's family, and that two unopposed successions had occurred since Shah Nuruddin's death. How was he to deal with the past? Simply by ignoring it. He never concealed his bias, and his motives were apparent to all. After a brief one-sided inquiry, the report he made to the Durbar was that Wazeeruddin having been illegitimate, his son Ameeruddin could not claim to succeed, and that by right of adoption the Kaziship belonged to Immanuddin. The Durbar order issued on this was short, plain and prompt. The Kamavisdar was directed to take over immediate possession of all the goods and chattels, together with the lands, and hand the same over to Immanuddin, and to exact a fine of fifty rupees from Ameeruddin. Sir James Harrington, writing to one of his friends during the progress of James the I. from Scotland to England, said: "I hear that our new king hanged one man before he was tried. It was strangely done. If the wind bloweth thus, why may not a man be tried before he has offended!" The late Maharajah Holkar's procedure was an improvement on this suggestion: for here was a man actually condemned and punished "before he had offended." The miserable man made a timely escape to avoid incarceration, but his enemies were not to be baulked. The next brother was available, and so a lad, a little over 12, was flung into prison, and there he remained until death brought a timely relief to the broken-hearted Kazi, when Shumsuddin was set at liberty after undergoing eight months' imprisonment. Thus was Ahsanuddin's dogged perseverance rewarded, and his son successfully seated on the Kazi's *gadee*, where we shall have to leave him for some years.

Some questions arising the validity of Inam lands held in regard to this tract of country, one Waman Rao was appointed Inam Commissioner and sent to investigate the matter locally in 1867. While so engaged the strange story of the late Kazi's wrongs came to his ears. After satisfying himself of the truth of what he had heard, he sent a report to the Durbar, which was favourably received, and he was told not only to sift the matter thoroughly, but also to attach the village and lands appurtenant. This was as sudden, though not nearly so severe a blow to Ahsanuddin, as he himself had inflicted six years back on Ameeruddin. The consternation of the father and son can be well imagined, but Waman Rao was not one whose integrity could be debauched, and they had to submit. The report made by this honest man thoroughly exposed the villainy that had been perpetrated, and well would it have been for Shumsuddin had he at this juncture possessed friends at Court; but he was friendless and penniless, while Ahsanuddin had both friends and funds; he found no difficulty therefore in getting a paper so adverse to his interests quietly shelved, and so nothing more was heard of it for several years. The landed estate meanwhile remained attached, the collections therefrom going into the public exchequer. At last, in 1874, during the ministry of Sir Madhava Rao, the report made seven years before was taken up—only to be relegated for still further local inquiry. One would imagine that in a case in which the issue was confined to a single fact, so strong and clear-headed a man as this Minister would have decided it offhand on the ample evidence then before him. But from the way he shuffled off the responsibility it is clear he also had succumbed to sinister influences. The present inquiry was entrusted to the highest local authority—the Saba of Nimar. This officer, probably thinking it was not a matter of sufficient importance, demanding immediate attention, let it lie over for three years; and when at last he drew up his report, it contained no new evidence, for the Inam Commissioner had already thoroughly exhausted the subject. Shumsuddin persuading himself that his troubles would now soon be ended, followed it up to Indore. But days, weeks, and months glided wearily on, and his lot was one of "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick." At last, on the 30th December 1879, that is twelve years after the exposure of a fraud perpetrated 18 years before, the late Maharajah himself, sitting in Durbar with his Councillors, heard the whole story of this wretched man's wrongs, and decided to do justice by revoking the proceeding of 1861, and restoring the office of Kazi to Shumsuddin. The Maharajah's mandate being final, every one now believed that the case was closed. Alas! for the vanity of human expectations. The end was not yet for many more long years. When the order for Shumsuddin's restoration reached Khargaon, there happened to be present there a person who in those days possessed considerable influence in the highest quarter—an influence unhappily never exercised but for selfish and evil purposes. No difficulty was found in approaching him and conciliating his favour, and Dada Kashi Rao wrote to the Maharajah to suspend the carrying out of his order for a while, and this was accordingly done. Kashi Rao returned to Indore, accompanied by a kindred spirit in the person of Mokund Rao Rajaram, a man well known in Indore. These two working in concert contrived to stay execution for nearly a couple of years. The folly and stupidity of the next move is so plain that it is difficult to decide whether those responsible for it were imbeciles, or whether they had yielded the control of their reason to corrupt influences. The order given showed that those who gave it were extremely callous and indifferent to right, and it also showed another want of trust in the honesty of the higher officials, whose reports were put aside and the matter placed in the hands of the Naib Suba. He was required to assemble the entire Mahomedan community of Khargaon, place the Koran in their hands, and ask them to state whether Wazeeruddin was the legitimate son of Shah Nooruddin. Wazeeruddin, who had now been dead 40 years—was born 74 years back—it was impossible therefore for any one then living in the village to testify from personal knowledge. They all, however, did what was possible, for all without exception swore that they believed from what had been handed down to them that he was legitimate. While this matter was pending in the country, Immanuddin and his city friends busied themselves to the utmost to induce Shumsuddin to come to an arrangement with them and yield up half of his heritage. Considering the strength and power of his opponents, it speaks much for his good sense and firmness that he refused to listen to them. A fatality—"bud nuseeb"—seemed attached to this case, for the Naib Suba failed to make any return for over five years, and then in 1886 he forwarded the testimony given by the villagers as stated above, and then another ten months elapsed before it was taken up. On the 2nd March 1887, a Durbar was held, presided over by the present Maharajah, at which the order for restitution, given on the 30th December 1879, was re-affirmed. But Immanuddin, who had inherited his father's stubborn character, was determined not to yield even at this desperate stage of the case, and, backed up by Mokund Rao Rajaram, he immediately engaged the services of two men learned in the law, and applied for a re-hearing of the case, and one of these luminaries, a brand new Khan Bahadoor of keen intellect,

"Who can distinguish and divide
A hair, twixt south and south-west side,"

succeeded in obtaining the desired order, and the 23rd of March was fixed for that purpose. On this occasion the Court was presided over by the Prime Minister, a man of eminent abilities and learning. He took his seat on the Bench on the appointed day, and in the end he and the members of Council agreed that the Maharajah's order was strictly just and could not be disturbed, and finally disallowed the objections. Immanuddin having now failed on all points, Mokund Rao Rajaram stepped forward with an application to stay execution until the question regarding the rents of the attached estate was settled, for these rents he pleaded belonged rightly to the State. This plea took the Court by surprise—why, it is difficult to say, unless by local usage the rents of disputed estates under attachment are forfeited to the State. The plea, however, prevailed, and execution has been stayed. Looking to the time that has elapsed since the inquiry was commenced, it will not require any great stretch of the imagination to believe that a final decision will be arrived at much about the time that the question of infant marriages in India is settled, and that it will be communicated by a future Prime Minister to some remote descendant of Shumsuddin.

I commenced by saying that this was a remarkable case in the annals of injustice, but I am prepared to produce others equally remarkable if your readers care to pry into the dark corners of the Courts in Native States.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Among the proposed improvements, I would suggest the following:—The corner between the Cruikshank Road and Esplanade Main Road, opposite to the Elphinstone High School, should be given over to the Municipality, in exchange for the present site. This will be a central site, and will fit into the present accepted design. The Regimental lines opposite to the Framjee Cowasjee Institute should be built over by an imposing structure giving the circle around the Fountain the appearance of a *Place*. The corners opposite to the Victoria Terminus and Wellington Fountain should be similarly treated. The Gymkhana maidan will not be encroached on to any appeciable extent by the corners being built over.

A portion of the Victoria Gardens, which is too large to be manageable, should be sold with the sanction of Government, as suggested by Mr. Pedder, and the Oval, the Co-operage ground, and the Sea Face opposite laid out in a park. The low wall opposite to the Oval to be pulled down, and the existing Riding Row between the Wodehouse Bridge and the Church Gate Crossing turned into a macadamised road, with the ride on the railway side and the drive in the middle, the footpath being next the sea, as at present.—Yours, &c.,

C. B. F.

DADAJI vs. RAKHMABAI—LAST CARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see in the letter which appears in your issue of to-day, under the signature of Dadaji Bhikaji, the last card of the clique who have been guiding or misguiding him in this conjugal rights business. They first tried the barbarous method of wresting possession of her person and property through the Courts. Failing these, they threatened to imprison her. Outside opinion proving too strong for this exercise of the right divine of the Hindu man against the chattel woman, they again changed their tactics and appealed to high moral sentiments and the sacred and binding nature of the Hindu marriage form, and offered to leave her alone if the costs were paid. And now Rakhmabai's explanation having crushingly exposed the "Exposition," they make Dadaji affect the chivalrous Englishman towards her in her distressing position! Who that was not always a willing dupe in the case would be misled by these transparent artifices, it is not easy to say. It is impossible to see why a man who feels for and writes of his wife in the manner that Dadaji is made to do in his letter in regard to Rakhmabai, should have first of all dragged her to Court. If she and her property were detained from him against her wishes by his relatives-at-law, he should have sued *them and not her*. But the truth now is clear, the will of her natural father makes (and if it does not, it should be published in entirety) Rukhmabai a mere legatee for the sum of Rs. 200, while it leaves the whole property to her mother, who, she says, has made it over to her voluntarily; and yet it is this very mother and her father, Mr. Harichandra Yadowji, who are alleged to be intriguing to secure that property to themselves by keeping Rakhmabai away from Dadaji! Nay, even the late Dr. Sakharam Arjun is charged behind his back with the same offence, and that too by a third party, who is irrelevantly dragged to it by love of truth! Now all this is rendered clear by the clause of the will, which the writer of the "Exposition," signed by Dadajee, suppressed, and which Rakhmabai produces in her reply. This clause topples down the whole edifice of the theory that property is at the bottom of Rakhmabai's refusal to live with Dadaji; it is difficult to meet it, and hence the chivalrous forbearance he is made to profess towards her in her unenviable position, as also the great concern lest the Hindu race be scandalised. It is a pity neither feeling was present to him, or rather to his guides, when the whole scandal was begun by dragging Rakhmabai in the first suit, and then in appeal, to the Court, despite efforts to settle the matter amicably out of Court. It is truly amusing—though it is contemptible—to see how *Native Opinion*, in its *vernacular* columns, suppresses all material points in Rakhmabai's reply, and simply heaps abuse on her.—Yours, &c.,

July 5. MADHAV.

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT LIFE-BOAT FUND.

THE following subscriptions have been received for Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught Life-Boat Fund:—

	Rs.	a.
Previously acknowledged	1,223	14
Lady Reay	100	0
L. A. Wallace, Esq	50	0
The Hon. Sir Maxwell Melvill, K.C.I.E.	50	0
Captain A. Gwyn	10	0
G. F. Shephard, Esq.	50	0
W. H. Welsh, Esq.	90	0
G. F. M. Grant, Esq.	25	0
G. B. Reid, Esq.	50	0
W. H. Craw, Esq.	50	0
Total Rs.	1,698	14

Further subscriptions will be received by Messrs. King, King & Co.

SIX TIMES INSOLVENT.

THE comparatively easy solution of all difficulties that the improvident have hitherto found in the Insolvency Court, has doubtless had much to do with popularising the institution. Creditors, as a rule, accept the first loss as the least, and thus, though the Insolvent Commissioner may at times incline to a more searching enquiry as to the why and the wherefore, his hands are in a great measure tied by the apparent indifference of those concerned, and the consequent tendency is to allow the use of the Court to generate into abuse. As an instance in point, as far as appears in the report, the insolvency of Mr. G. A. Hodge is quoted by the *Indian Daily News*. The insolvent is not a trader, but in receipt of a fixed salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, and with these means at his command he has come up for his sixth insolvency, with debts amounting to Rs. 13,000 and no assets. It would be interesting to know how he does it, what his age is, and the total amount of his five previous insolvencies. It is not stated when Mr. Hodge last started with a clean balance sheet, but an easy calculation proves that this present embarrassments exceed four years' income. The public will certainly be disposed to agree with Justice Trevelyan, that this is an extremely disgraceful case, and his Lordship's ruling in the matter will meet with general approval. The following are Justice Trevelyan's remarks as reported in the Calcutta papers:—

His Lordship observed that this was the sixth insolvency for a sum of Rs. 13,000, and no assets. Two creditors opposed in person, from one of whom insolvent had borrowed money only shortly before filing his petition, and the other asked that insolvent be directed to pay Rs. 100 a month. Insolvent having been examined, his Lordship said that this was an extremely disgraceful case. Insolvent had come into Court for the sixth time, and had undoubtedly swindled one of the creditors who had opposed, and whom he had induced to lend him Rs. 250, after he became hopelessly insolvent. It appeared to his Lordship that insolvent had actually made insolvency a trade, having played upon money-lenders, who advanced him loans, thinking they were well secured by his being a Government servant. If insolvent was not on a receipt of a salary, his Lordship would have said that this Court was not open for swindlers, and would have dismissed the petition. But as insolvent was on receipt of a salary of Rs 250 a month, and one of the opposing creditors had asked that insolvent should be made to pay Rs. 100 a month, which was very moderate, his Lordship adjourned the matter for two years, and directed insolvent to pay Rs. 100 a month to the Official Assignee. On failure to pay any one instalment on the 5th of each and every month, the Official Asisgnee to communicate the same to the Court, and the petition would be dismissed.

GREAT SLAUGHTER OF DACOITS IN BURMA.

To a party of the 3rd Madras Cavalry belongs the credit of having achieved the most brilliant victory, taking the amount of slaughter as the criterion, in the fighting with the dacoits in Burma. The party consisted only of fifteen lancers under a native officer, and ten Burman policemen, while the enemy were a thousand strong. The fight as the telegraph as already informed us occurred near Kyoupadoung. The following details of the affair were received by the last mail from Burma:—

On the 10th June, Subedar Mahomed Allum was informed by the Myoke of Kyoupadoung that news had been received of a large gathering of dacoits in some villages about 30 miles distant. Upon this news, taking 15 lancers, 10 Burman policemen and the Myoke with him, the Subedar started for the spot, and at seven a.m. on the 11th reached a village called Tepayzaun. Here they came upon a body of about 60 dacoits, who fired a volley and attempted to bolt, but the fifteen lancers were amongst them at once and speared or cut down nearly every man. Further on a *phoongyee kyoung* was found to be held by the enemy in great force, their numbers being computed by the Subedar at over 1,000 men. However, they were at once attacked and a sharp exchange of fire took place. The Cavalry then charged the place and speedily drove out the dacoits, cutting them down as they ran in numbers. The Myoke, who was with the party, counted 193 dead, among whom were five Bohs of sorts. As it was then getting late, and the neighbourhood being dangerous on account of the large number of dacoits still lurking about, the gallant band started back, without troubling about trophies, for Kyoupadoung, and rode in straight a distance of 36 miles. They may thus be fairly said to have achieved a long distance march as well as winning a victory, which is a remarkable one in its way. For 15 men to account in one day for over 200 is a thing that must be unexampled, and only to be accounted for by the dread of the Burman for a mounted foe, a fear which appears to amount to paralysis.

This is not the only instance of the prowess of native troops achieving brilliant results in the fighting in Burma. The other day, Subedar Brindaburn Tewarry surrounded a village and surprised and captured a gang of over 200 dacoits with about a tenth of their number. Acts like these, as an up-country paper remarks, are most gratifying proofs of the "go" and soldiership of our native soldiers.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is stated that complete arrangements have been made at Simla for placing an Army Corps in the field, and that the whole force, thoroughly equipped and perfect in every respect, could be put in motion at less than twenty-four hours' notice.

THE Chinese may be a conservative race in many ways, remarks the *Pioneer*, but in the matter of the armament of their regular soldiers they certainly do not lag behind the age. A traveller who arrived in India not so many weeks ago brought with him from Yunan a magazine rifle which was in use there among the troops. In principle it is very similar to the Lee, the bolt action and the magazine attachment below the breech being unmistakable adaptions from that weapon. The cartridge is a small one, but the rifle is sighted [illegible] yards, and its fire would no doubt be highly effective at short ranges.

FOR the coming Wimbledon Meeting, which commences on the 11th instant, a few changes have been introduced which may be briefly noticed. The bore of sporting rifles has been reduced from ·400 to ·360, and the Lyman and Beach combination sights will be allowed. Retired officers will not be allowed to compete in the Revolver matches. The Lords and Commons match for the Vizianagram Cup is to be fired with the Martini-Henry rifle. The Militia will be allowed to compete with the Army and Royal Marines for General Eyer's prize. Any one found "coaching" a comrade in competitions in which it is not permitted, is this year subject to forfeiture of all entrance fees, of all prizes won since the occurrence, and to exclusion from further competition during the meeting. The Kynoch Gun Factory has presented two prizes for competition with the hammerless revolver, a class of weapon that has not yet found its way to India; and a "Wilmot" competition has been instituted for the Naval and Military forces, including the Militia. The changes introduced seem practical, and should afford satisfaction.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 6.—The barometer has fallen very rapidly in Northern and Central India and at the head of the Bay. This rapid fall in Upper and North-West India has accompanied a very considerable increase of the monsoon winds; on the Bombay Coast the depression at the head of the Bay is somewhat more clearly marked, and now lies between False Point and Saugor Island. It is apparently a small and feeble storm, but the indraft has given general moderate rain in Pegu and Arracan. Rain has ceased almost entirely in Bengal for the present. A storm will probably cross the North Orissa Coast during the next thirty-six hours, when Bengal will receive rain. Heavy rain is falling again on the West Coast and at the hill stations, Upper India and in Assam. Showers were received yesterday at some stations in Central India, the Central Provinces, N.-W. P., and Punjab, but the amounts were in no case large. Ratnagiri reports seven inches and Bombay four.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	34 90	34 9	30 57	36 56
July 5, Tuesday	3 65	3 66	3 90	......
" 6, Wednesday	4 0	4 74	4 52	......
Total	42 55	42 49	38 99	36 56
Total corresponding date of last year	43 56	47 10	46 25	48 37

MALABAR HILL.

	In. cts.
5th (10 a.m.) to 6th (10 a.m.)	3 35
Previously registered	35 45
Total	[illegible]

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, C.S.I., presided at the usual meeting of the Town Council yesterday, when the following members were present :—Col. Portman, Col. Merewether, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar, Raghunath N. Khote, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, and M. N. Banajee.

THE APPEAL FROM HAY CONTRACTORS.

The Council had on the last occasion asked the Municipal Commissioner to make inquiries as to the price of hay for the last two or three years in order to enable them to come to their decision in regard to the appeal made by the hay contractors of the Municipality for the present year to sanction an increase in the contract rate, as they had suffered a great loss in consequence of the burning of their hay in April last

The Acting Commissioner said that he had received a report from Dr. Weir about the rates at which hay was supplied to the Municipality for the last three years. In the year 1884-85, the contract rate was Rs. 8-2 per 1,000lbs.; in 1885-86, it was Rs 8-12. But a very large fire occurred in the latter year, and the rate was consequently raised by the Town Council to Rs. 13 per 1,000lbs. In August of that year, the market rate went up to Rs 15 per 1000lbs.; but in September it fell down to Rs. 8-12. The present market rate was Rs. 10 per 1,000lbs.; but in November, when the new hay would begin to come in, the price would go down, as usual.

Mr. Javerilal said that after the statement placed before them by the Commissioner, he saw no reason to grant any compensation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Nanabhoy said he was glad to hear that from Mr. Javerilal, who had strongly advocated the cause of the hay contractors at the last meeting of the Town Council.

Mr. Khote said that after the recent fire he had agreed to give an increase of a rupee per horse for the supply of hay to him. It might be that he had not acted very discreetly in his own interests. It had, however, now been ascertained from a very independent source that the rate had gone up.

The Acting Commissioner: In July the rate is always high.

Mr. Khote replied that the present market rate is Rs. 10 per 1,000lbs., and the contract rate being Rs. 7-11, the contractors would suffer a loss of Rs. 2-5 per every 1,000lbs. It had been broadly stated that some members of the Council were getting very liberal with Municipal money. He protested against such an assertion.

Mr. Nanabhoy: Nobody said so at this table.

Mr. Khote: I heard it said abroad.

Mr. Nanabhoy: You need not mind whatever may have been said elsewhere. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Khote: I say that although I am in favour of granting a compensation, I will not press my views upon the Council, if the majority are against me. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Javerilal observed that although the market rate was at present two rupees and a few annas over the contract rate, it must be remembered that when the new supply of hay came in, the price would go down. He did not think there would be ultimately any serious loss to the contractors, and therefore he saw no reason why any relief should be granted to them. On the last occasion, what he had said was that if it were ascertained on inquiry that the contractors would suffer a loss of something like forty for fifty thousand rupees, it would be in the interests of the Municipality to grant them some compensation. It was represented, or rather misrepresented in some quarters that——

The Chairman: I do not think we should take any notice of any thing said outside.

Mr. Javerilal: I agree with you that any criticism which is based upon ignorance, is not worth listening to. But I say that having had all the facts he for me, I see great reason why I should alter my opinion, and I do so with great pleasure. (Hear, hear.)

Col Merewether was surprised that it did not strike Mr. Javerilal on the last occasion that the price would go down as soon as hay began to come in.

Mr. Javerilal replied that the facts having now been placed before him in an authentic manner, he was in a position to form his opinion upon them.

Mr. Khote observed that they had the authority of the Health Officer for saying that for the present at all events the price of hay had increased.

The Chairman observed that rises and falls in the prices of commodities did not afford any test for their guidance in a case like the present.

Dr. Cowasji said a contract was a contract, and it must be fulfilled, whatever the loss the contractor suffered by it. As the Municipal Commissioner had observed at the last meeting, suppose the iron pipes for the Tansa Works were to go to the bottom of the sea while in their way out from England, would the Council think of recouping their loss to the contractors? It was absolute nonsense to talk about the rise and fall of prices in various commodities with a view to afford relief. (A laugh.)

Mr. Khote: This "nonsense" has once been transacted at this table before. (A laugh.)

Dr. Cowasji: But that is no reason why we should repeat it.

Mr. Khote: There is no reason why we should repeat anything nonsensical. But I say that the proposal to give some compensation was full of sense, and such a sensible thing has been done before.

The Chairman: When a contract is once entered into, the terms must be adhered to whether the rates from whatever causes rise or fall. A hay contractor when he takes a contract takes all the contingencies into consideration at the time of tendering, and fire is a contingency to which hay stacks are more liable than any other commodity. Precedents have been cited, but we are not aware of the grounds on which compensations were given in these cases. I am glad of the discussion which has taken place to-day. It will strengthen the hands of the Council in future.

It was ultimately agreed *nem. con.*, on the motion of Colonel Portman, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy, that the Town Council regretted that they could not accede to the request of the hay contractors.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF INCOME.

The next subject which gave rise to discussion was the following proposition of the Corporation, dated 23rd May :—"That the Town Council be requested to furnish themselves with a quarterly return of excess income derived from the Consolidated rate due to the assessment of new buildings and properties of all kinds for publication in the usual list of business of the Council."

The Chairman asked the Commissioner whether the Assessor was of opinion that such a statement could be prepared with accuracy.

Mr. Javerilal: No mathematical accuracy is required.

Dr. Cowasji: Let us first hear what the Municipal Commissioner has to say.

Mr. Javerilal: We want only approximately accurate figures.

The Chairman: Well, if no accurate figures could be had you had better have none at all.

Mr. Khote: The estimates for the whole year are given in the budget.

The Acting Commissioner said that after consultation with the Controller, he had come to the conclusion that a statement of that sort would be entirely valueless, because, for one thing, the returns were wanted every quarter, whereas the Municipal bills were sent out half-yearly. They could not, therefore, tell till the end of the half-year, how may of the bills would be paid, and how much refund would have to be made on account of vacant houses or houses that had tumbled down. They had altogether to go through a most complicated account. He would submit to them a return that day for the quarter ending 25th June, which, he was sure, would give them all the information that was really wanted. The return showed their revenue during that quarter, as well as the amount collected during the same quarter last year under the separate heads of consolidated and water rates. All that the Council wanted to know was that they had got a certain sum to spend during the year.

Mr. Javerilal: Suppose we got these returns half-yearly?

The Acting Commissioner proceeded to say he did not know of what practical good it would be to inquire every quarter how much of their excess income was due to the house rate and how much was due to the water rate. He was strongly against throwing additional burdens on the departments, while no practical good was done thereby to anybody. The Council had never been induced before to spend more than they ought, by sanctioning grants without due regard to the surplus cash balance in hand. All the details that were asked for [illegible] some of the members, would entail a very [illegible] deal of trouble, and even then the figures could [illegible] relied upon as accurate. But even if accurate [illegible] could be given, he did not think they wou[illegible] real good; because the Council already kn[illegible] they wanted to know, whether, for insta[illegible] spending money beyond their income [illegible] they were

Mr. Javerilal said his only object [illegible] proposition of the Corporation [illegible] supporting the index as to the progress of the c[illegible] was to have some [illegible] current revenue.

Mr. Banaji thought it was d[illegible] point out to them the difficu[illegible] to the Corporation to proposal, and show ho[illegible] of carrying out their could be obtained by s[illegible] the desired information been suggested by one [illegible] knowing the revenue, as had distinct heads of [illegible] or two members, under the Commissioner might [illegible] water rate and house rate. The the purpose of for[illegible] draw up a letter to that effect for [illegible] forwarding it to the Corporation.

Mr. Sayani a[illegible] agreed with the suggestion made by the above speaker.

Colonel Portman said it was discourteous on the part of the Corporation to have made the proposal that the Town Council should furnish themselves with that information.

Mr. Khote thought that if the suggestion about splitting the rates into water and house rates in there weekly returns were carried out, it would satisfy the Corporation. He agreed with Mr. Banaji that the Commissioner should be requested to reduce to writing what he had said just now, and forward it in the form of a letter to the Corporation.

Colonel Portman: I do not see why we should send such a letter. I say it was distinctly discourteous to the Town Council to tell them that they should furnish themselves with that information. If we wanted the information we would ask for it. But we should not be dictated to by the Corporation.

It was then proposed by Mr. Banaji, and seconded by Mr. Sayani, that the matter should be deferred till the next meeting, to enable the Commissioner to draw up a memorandum on the subject.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

PREVENTION OF WASTE OF WATER.

The Council authorized the Acting Commissioner to carry out departmentally the work of fixing Deacon's meters and making alterations to water mains in connection therewith, as may be found necessary from time to time in the progress and development of the waste prevention work, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 5,000, sanctioned by the Corporation in its Resolution No. 421, dated 26th May 1887.

SETTLEMENT OF A CLAIM.

A letter, dated 1st instant, from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, was read, asking the Council's sanction to the payment of a lump sum of Rs. 1,200 to Messrs Winter and Burder, on behalf of the Bombay Education Society, in full settlement of the Society's claim for damage alleged to have been done to the Society's property at Byculla, owing to the construction of the approaches to the Byculla Bridge, the charge to be debited to the grant for improvement of streets.

The grant was sanctioned.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE.

The Government Resolution No. 1561, General Department, dated 23rd May 1887, on the subject of the Municipal taxation and expenditure in the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1885-86, and the Annual Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for the same period, was recorded.

The Council then adjourned.

POONA SKY RACES.

THE following are the first entries for the Poona Sky Races to be held on July 19 and 21 :—

THE KIRKEE CUP.

Mr. Littleton's............b a gal Bantam.
Mr. Maurice's............b a p Golden Days.
Mr. Warburton's.........ch c b m Trixie.

THE COLONIALS.

Mr. Dale's..................b w g Timotheus.
Mr. O'Farrel's ....b w m Irish Queen.
Major Beaver's............b w g Amos.
Mr. Cook's..................b w g Stung, 4 years.

THE FUSILIER CUP.

Mr. James's ....b a h Admiral.
Mr. Dale's..................g a c Firefly.
Mr. Horrock's ....ch a h Heliograph.
Capt. Steele's ....br a h North Star.
Mr. Cook's..................g a gal Deerfoot.
Mr. Cook's..................b a h Centaur, 5 years.
Major Beaver's............ch a h Fortune, 4 years.
Mr. Macpherson's ....b a c Argonaut, 4 years.

THE CLUB CUP.

Mr. Maurice's ....b a p Better Day.
Capt. Baxter's ....g a p Quicksilver.
Mr. Gough ....g cb m Lady Bird.
Mr. Gough ....g a p Aristocrat.
Mr. O'Farrell's ....g a p White Star.
Capt. Steele's.............ch cb g Ressaldar.
Mr. Cook's ....b a p Tenasserim.
Mr. Macpherson's ....b a p Suspense.

THE JULY STAKES.

Mr. Barney's ....b cb g Opollyon, 3 years.
Capt. Baxter's ....h a p Kismet.
Mr. Horrock's ....b cb p Hocus.
Capt. Steele's ....g cb m Roulette, 4 years.
Mr. Cook's ....b a p Tenasserim.
Mr. Macpherson's ....b a p Suspense.

SECOND DAY.

THE HUNT CUP.

Mr. Maurice's..............b a p Better Days.
Mr. Littleton's.............b a gal Bantam.
Capt. Steele's ....ch cb g Ressaldar.

THE MONSOON STAKES.

Mr. Dale's...................b w g Timotheus.
Mr. O'Farrell's ....b w m Irish Queen.
Mr. Cook's ....b w g Stung, 4 years.
Major Beaver's ....b w g Amos.

THE DERBY.

Mr. James's ....b a h Admiral.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ......b a c Nadershah.
Mr. Cooverjee Ardasier's...ch a g Shahrookhe.
Mr. C. N. C.'s ....b a c Mintmaster.
Mr. Scampton's...............ch a gal Little Wonder.
Mr. Dale's ....g a c Firefly.
Mr. Dale's ....b a c Mediator.
Capt. Hanwell's ....b a h Reserved.
Mr. Horrock's ....ch ah Heliograph.
Aga Moochool Shah's ......b a c the Duke, 3 years.
S. A. W.'s ....g g h Young Sultan.
Capt. Steele's ....br a h North Star.
Mr. Cook's ....g a gal Deerfoot.
Mr. Cook's ....ch cb m Duchess.
Major Beaver's ....ch a h Fortune.
Mr. Macpherson's..........b a c Argonaut, 4 years

THE STEWARD'S CUP.

Mr. Maurice's ....b a p Golden Days.
Mr. Warburton's ....ch cb m Trixie.
Mr. Horrock's ....b cb p Hocus.
Mr. Macpherson's ....cb a p Impulse.

THE STAND PLATE.

Colonel Twemlow's ....g a h Grey Beard.
Capt. Hanwell's ....br a g King Arthur.
Capt. Hanwell's ....br a h Reserved.

MR. JUSTICE WEST and Mr. Justice Birdwood, sitting at the Bombay High Court, have disposed of an appeal from a decision of Mr. Unwin, acting District Judge of Kanara, in the case of Gopee Mahablishwarbhat Bhadrabhat *vs.* Shesho Manjee, which arose under rather curious circumstances. The plaintiff and appellant is a pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sirsi in the Kanara District, while the defendant and respondent is a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in the same district. The latter was conducting the prosecution of one Kotraya for an offence under the Forest Act before the second-class Magistrate of Sirsi: but in doing so, he abused the plaintiff and appellant, who acted as pleader for the accused in that case. The plaintiff threw up his brief and issued a written notice to the defendant, claiming damages for the defamatory language used by him in Court. Defendant made a counter move, and lodged a criminal complaint against plaintiff of [illegible] trying to intimidate him as a public officer, and [illegible] preventing him from discharging his du[illegible] as such public officer. The trial on this c[illegible] complaint lasted six months before Mr. Todd, [illegible] first-class Magistrate of Kanara, who fin[illegible] acquitted and discharged the plaintiff. The [illegible] latter then sued the defendant in the Court of th[illegible] Subordinate Judge at Sirsi to recover Rs. 1,50[illegible] as damages for loss of practice and reputation [illegible] as a pleader by reason of the malicious prosec[illegible] instituted against him by the defendant. [illegible] The defence to the suit was that the defenda[illegible] had been acting in his official capacity in th[illegible] proceedings in question, and with the order of [illegible] his superior; and that on that ground alone the S[illegible] Subordinate Judge had no jurisdiction to entert[illegible] the suit. The Subordinate Judge upheld [illegible] this line of defence and dismissed the suit. [illegible] Plaintiff thereupon appealed to the District Judge of Kanara, Mr. Unwin, who also was of opinion that the Subordinate Judge had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit. The plaintiff therefore came before the High Court, contending that the Subordinate Judge had jurisdiction in the matter, as the defendant was sued in his individual and private, not in his official and public capacity. Their Lordships were of opinion that the allegation of an official justification must be made out by the individual sued as a private person; and that it must amount to more than a mere pretext or colour, as good faith is required in the discharge of all public functions that affect the persons or possessions of subjects of the Crown. The defendant was rightly sued in the Court of the Subordinate Magistrate, Mr. Unwin's order for giving back the plaint was reversed, and he was directed to dispose of the appeal on its merits.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, according to an interviewer on the Staff of the Paris *Voltaire*, is "Agent to the General Government of Central India," and Captain Norman Franks, whom we best knew as tutor to the present Maharajah Holkar, is "Aide-de-Camp to Sir Lepel Griffin."

MR. W. BLENNERHASSET, Judge of Cawnpore, takes three months' leave shortly, when Mr. Moule, the Collector, will officiate. Mr. Bird, who is returning from leave in England, will probably act for Mr. Moule.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Germania, 1,963 tons, Captain W. Thomas, was cleared out yesterday for Genoa and Leghorn, laden with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Steamer, Chindwara, 1,457 tons, will sail to-day, under Captain J. Jacob, for Coast and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo and twelve deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Landoura, 2,148 tons, Captain J. Gray, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Calcutta, (June 18) via Galle, Colombo and Tuticorin with a general cargo, and a first class passenger on board.

THE Clan Line Steamer Clan Murray, 1,373 tons, Captain E. Worfalk, sailed yesterday, for Antwerp, she carries aboard a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. F. Mill, Major and Mrs. Henry, cabin passengers; and one deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Steamer Kangra, of 1,468 tons, sailed last evening, under Captain H. M. Ingram, for London, via Karachi, laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers on board :—Lieut. W. W. Baker, and one servant, store sergeant M. H. Jackson, one native officer, Captain Mc Shannon, and ten deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

6TH JULY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nubia......	2319	T. G. Knox	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Berenice ...	1707	C. Sbutega......	B	Loyd's Agents.
,, Pekin	3900	A. Symons......	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Mobile......	916	C. Doert	E	Bombay Persian S. N. Co.
,, C. Murray..	1372	Warfolk.........	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Tarpeia	1182	H. Care	G	Ralli Brothers.
,, Brookfield...	1509	A. Stabell	H.J	Beyts Craig & Co
,, C. Maclean..	1496	Schofield	K	F. Muir & Co.
,, Lord Charlmont......	2055	Bocquet	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, M. Hall	2646	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Sacrabosco..	1476	Thompson	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Germania ..	1962	W. H. Thomas...	O	Beyts Craig & Co
Ship Talavera..	1729	Robson	P	B. I. S. N. Co.
S.S. Amana	2157	Thwaite	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, St. Oswald..	1801	G. Davey	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
Ship Ardencraig	2071	Humphries	..	Walsh Lovett & Co.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
6	Landoura (s)	Gray	Calcutta, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
6	Deccan (s)	Case	China.
	Germania (s)	Thomas	Genoa & Leghorn.
	Kangra (s).........	Ingram	London.
	Clan Murray (s)...	Warfolk	Antwerp.

The steamer Chindwara, Jacob, cleared yesterday, for Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Bengal, entered outwards yesterday for London, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lord Charlamont (s), 3,000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boatillier; 1,800 cwts linseed, R Vanmali.

FOR LONDON.

Bengal (s), 588 cwts myrabolums, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 2,600 cwts myrabolums, A Welljee; 720 cwts cloves and 25 cases nutmegs, Punnett and Co; 240 cwts cloves, T Topen; 975 cwts myrabolums, 2,400 cwts linseed, G Motee and Co; 130 cwts cloves, A Munji; 142 cwts gum Arabic, N Sajpal; 500 cwts mustard seed, A Blaschek and Co; 49 chests opium, The B and P S N and Co; 6 chests opium, The P and O Co; 50 cwts gum Arabic, and 1 case tortoise shells, A Mowji; 160 cwts gum, D Peerbhai; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, D Kesowji; 55 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 20 cwts gum, H M Jewraj; 1000 cwts myrabolums, A Gokaldass.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan McLean (s), 8,001 cwts poppy seed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 3,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co; 14,580 cwts wheat, and 2,325 cwts linseed, Ralli Brods; 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello (s), 2,000 cwts myrabolums, G Motee and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Finlay Muir and Co.,

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Murray (s), 1,200 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia (s), 495 cwts groundnuts, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Singapore (s), 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Amana (s), 3,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Pekin (s), 75 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Pekin (s), 75 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 50 bales twist, The Ripon Manufacturing Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

Pekin (s), 100 bales twist, S Abraham; 50 bales twist, C Ebram; 150 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, A Jocoob.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin (s), 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales twist, Isaac Ezra and Co; 85 bales twist, and 15 bales grey L Cloth, D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Peshawer (s), 105 bales cotton, R Luchmandas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 5.

Candy, Capt, Bo, Offg Musketry Staff, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 6.

Close, Lt, Mad R E, on sick leave, to England.
Budd, Lt, Bo, 12th B I on duty, to Poona.
Henry, Capt, Mad, R E, on leave, to England.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, July 7th, 1887.

1. The "Bombay Light Horse" will assemble at the Town Hall for Sword Exercise, on Thursday, the 7th inst., at 5-15 p.m. All Members are requested to attend.

2 It is notified that a quantity, of Morris' Tube Ammunition has been received, and can be had on application at Head Quarters.

3. The following promotions are sanctioned in the Company from this date viz :—Corpl. J. Murray to be Sergt. Vice Sergt. C. Vernon resigned; Lce.-Corpl. R. Windsor to be Corpl. Vice J. Murray promoted; and Vol. V. Collins to be Lce.-Corpl Vice R. Windsor, promoted.

By Order,
(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

CRIMES of violence have lately become more frequent, especially in the Panipat neighbourhood; so that the cause does not seem to lie in the prevailing scarcity, for that part of the district is the best off. For some time past complaints were rife that the roads in Jhind were altogether unsafe; and dacoities, even extending to the Delhi district, were talked of. Meantime the Jhind Council have been exerting their authority, and matters on that border have improved. But an epidemic of lawlessness seems to have broken out in adjoining British territory. One shocking case has just been brought to light through the activity of the police. A Brahmin boy was decoyed by a Ror into his house and strangled for the sake of a few rupees' worth of trinkets. The body was buried in the floor of the courtyard, and on search ensuing the remains were next disinterred of a woman who disappeared more than a year ago. The murderer confessed both murders without reserve before the Deputy Commissioner, and implicated a gang of Sansis as his accomplices. He hinted that several other murders lay at the door of this detestable association.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING.

A MEETING of the Senate was held on Saturday last. The Hon. Sir W. Comer Petheram, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

Dr. Birch said that candidates for the 2nd M. B. examination were required to pass in General and Comparative Physiology and Practical Toxicology, but, as a matter of fact, they had never on any occasion been examined in them. This omission was brought to the notice of the Syndicate, who decided that the regulation should be put in force. The students then sent a representation asking to be let off this year, as they were not prepared for such an examination. The result was that the Syndicate passed a resolution exempting them for the year only from the subjects named. He had now to move "that the action of the Syndicate be approved."

Dr. Lal Madhub Mukerji seconded the resolution which was put and carried.

Dr. Gooroodas Banerji next moved the following resolution :—"That this University should apply to the University of Oxford to be admitted to the privileges conferred by a statute recently passed by that University, respecting Colonial and Indian Universities.

He said that the object of this statute was to shorten the period of residence in England necessary to enable Indian students to complete their terms in order to pass out of Oxford. It was very necessary, therefore, that the Calcutta University should make the necessary application with a view to get the privilege extended to it.

The Hon. Mr. Anundo Mohun Bose seconded the resolution, and asked if it would not be possible to induce the authorities at Oxford to make a further concession to students who had gained the highest honours at the Calcutta University, so as to enable them to pass through at a much shorter time, and, consequently, at smaller expense.

The resolution was put and carried.

The last item of business before the meeting was with reference to a resolution of the Senate at its meeting of the 16th of April, requesting the Syndicate to reconsider whether the Senate is in a position to devote the funds of the University to the publication of Bengali and Hindi works, totally unconnected with scholastic education, the Syndicate to report to the Senate that they have no funds which they have the power to devote to this purpose.

The Hon. Justice Madhub Chander Ghose moved that there were no funds which the University had the power to devote for the purpose in question.

Dr. Lal Madhub Mukerji seconded the resolution, which was then put and carried after which the meeting separated.

BENGAL.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 25th of June there were 134 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 16·1 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 159 deaths, and the death-rate was 19·1 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 3 from cholera, 36 from fevers, 17 from tetanus, and 4 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—3 Non-Asiatics, 4 Mixed Races, 88 Hindus, 38 Mohamedans, and 1 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks :—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending 25th of June was 134, against 159 and 152 in the two preceding weeks, and less than the corresponding week of last year by 16. There were 3 deaths from cholera against 8 and 10 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of the past quinquennium by 13. There were no deaths from small pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 37 and 13 respectively against 53 and 14 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 16·1 per mille per annum, against 20·1, the mean of the last five years.

NAVIGATING WITHOUT SIDE LIGHTS.—At the Calcutta Police Court on Friday, before C. H. Riely, Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Hume, on behalf of the Port Officers, obtained a summons against Captain Shand, commander of the B. S. Alladin, for navigating his vessel without side lights on the high seas on certain specific dates in the months of March, April, and May, during a voyage from London to Calcutta. Mr. Hume stated that there were about nine witnesses, and as these were some of the crew who had been discharged from the vessel and had signed articles on board the B. S. Riversdale, which would leave port soon, he would ask the Court to fix an early day for the hearing of the case. He would apply for subpoenas against the commander and Mr. Rutland, the chief officer of the vessel the former to produce the original register of the ship, and the latter, the log book which he had kept. His Worship said that he would make the summons returnable on Wednesday next. He was under the impression, considering, that copies of the deposition of the witnesses had been applied for in the case of the B. S. Brenda, the captain of which had been fined Rs. 600 for a similar offence, that the matter was going to be appealed, and he would reserve his judgment in the present case, if the question that was sought to be considered in the High Court involved a point of law. If such were the case he would deliver judgment in the present case after the decision of the High Court was known in the Brenda case. If, on the other hand, the question turned upon a matter of fact or facts, this would not interfere with this judgment which would be given after the hearing of the case.

MADRAS.

A EUROPEAN SOLDIER IN TROUBLE.—Mr. S. D. Simpson, Deputy Commissioner of Police, on last Tuesday night, arrested three Privates named Payne, Plum, and Hannaway, of the Bedfordshire Regiment, stationed in Fort St. George, on a charge of endeavouring to dispose of their blankets and boots to some of the residents in Royapooram, and sent them on to the Main Guard in charge of the Police. On the way Private Payne is said to have assaulted constable Coopoosawmy B. 440 by striking with his clenched fist, and hit him with a pair of boots while entering the North Gate of the Fort. His Worship Mr. Sultan Mohideen Sahib, before whom the accused was charged to day at the Black Town Presidency Magistrates Court, adjourned the case till to-morrow, as the accused said that the Police concocted this case, and he wished to call the European Guard, who were on duty at the North Gate, as witnesses.—*Ibid.*

ZEMINDARI SCHOOL AT MADRAS.—Steps are, we hear at length to be taken for the establishment, in Madras of a school for the sons and relatives of native Chiefs and Zemindars. The question of establishing an institution of the kind was, we believe, first mooted in 1884; and in 1886 the Director of Public Instruction was directed to submit a scheme to Government for carrying out the project. After communicating with the principal of the Rajkumar College, Kattywar, the Director drew up a scheme involving a cost of Rs. 2,500 per mensem, exclusive of houserent; but Government are of opinion that such a costly staff will not be required at the outset, whatever may be necessary hereafter. With the view to giving the project a start Government have directed the Court of Wards to bring some of the wealthier of their charges to Madras. The school is, we hear, to be located in London's Gardens; but should this not afford sufficient accommodation, another house near, or a larger house in the Adyar, is to be taken up for the purpose, and the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to make all his final arrangements with a due regard to economy.

A MODEL SOLDIER.—Major General Hugh Rowlands, V. C, C. B., Commanding the Bangalore Division took advantage of the Brigade parade this morning to decorate Sergeant Major A. M. Kierton, (Hampshire Regiment) Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, with the silver medal which had been awarded that Warrant Officer by her Majesty for "Long Service and Good Conduct." In doing so, the Generl said "A duty like this was one of the most pleasant any officer could be called upon to perform, more especially was it so to him on the present occasion, inasmuch as it was a well merited reward. He (General Rowlands) had presented some hundreds of 'Good Conduct Medals' in his time, but never to so worthy a recipient. Before coming to parade he had looked over Sergeant Major Kierton's defaulters sheets, and found that, after a service of twenty-two years, *not a single entry* was therein recorded. This was in itself a great honour to the Sergeant-Major, who set a brilliant example to the young soldiers, of whom there were many now present on parade, and it was the first instance of such a record of prolonged good conduct which he (General Rowlands) was personally acquainted with. The General also desired to add that Surgeant-Major Kierton had also proved himself an excellent non commissioned officer in his own regiment, the Hempshire, and since he had been with the Reserve Forces he had taken the greatest interest in advancing the Volunteer movement,—a movement that at the present day when we did not know when our troops might be required for more important work then that in which they were now occupied was of the greatest importance The time may come and the day not be far distant, when every man who can handle a rifle and shoot-straight will be of great value to the State. General Rowlands then dismounted and pinned the decoration on Sergeant Major Kiertons breast; in so doing he expressed the wish that so deserving an old soldier might live for many years to wear so deserving a distinction, and that many then present might be stimulated to follow so brilliant an example of a really good soldier.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

THE MAHARAJAH HOLKAR "EN VOYAGE."

A RECENT issue of *Le Voltaire* contains a remarkably fanciful account of an interview, which an impressionable representative of that journal has had with the Maharajah Holkar, the "king of kings, as he calls him, during his brief stay in Paris. The appearance of Holkar seems to have caused a flutter in fashionable Paris, and the excited citizens crowded the neighbourhood of the Grand Hotel in the hope of catching a glimpse of the Indore potentate. The following extracts will be interesting to those who may wish to know what were the impressions made on the impressionable Parisians by his Highness of Indore :—

I have had the good fortune of being received yesterday by his Highness the Maharajah Shinagee (*sic*) Rao Holkar in the apartments which he is occupying in the Grand Hotel. I say the good fortune, for an exotic of this calibre has been wanting to my already respectable collection of illustrious personages.

It is by no means an easy matter to secure the contemplation of the august face and variegated petticoats of this great king, for that is, they assure me, the exact meaning of the word "Maharajah"—and "great" appears to me a particularly appropriate word. In the first place, this Indian Highness is two metres and fifteen centimetres in height, and weighs one hundred and twenty kilos. (I obtained this precise detail from the interpreter.) Again, this Rajah is the king of many kings, and he rules over two hundred and fifty thousand men. Finally, while being the friend of the Empress of India, he has retained his independence. Every time that he puts his foot on any part of the British Empire, the English troops are directed to fire a salute of nineteen guns for him.

Having given these explanations, I ask permission to present you to Sir Lepel Griffin, Agent to the General Government of Central India, and Captain Norman Franks, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Lepel Griffin: two amiable gentlemen whose courtesy I have put to severe proof by my indiscreet questions. Now, will you take the trouble to follow me with my English friends, who are going to put us on the right road. Already we may fancy ourselves in the East, and this corner of the hotel is truly curious to behold. In front of the door there are six Hindu slaves, all more than two metres in height, thin as laths, black as ebony, with energetic profiles encased in turbans twisted round their heads. This guard which watches over the king of kings is a living barrier between its master and a group of excited visitors. Among these latter I do not distinguish a single (literary) *confrere.* There are shopkeepers, courtiers and adventurers of all sorts: some holding packets of samples in their hands, others their cards—they have little chance of crossing the threshold of the room occupied by the Nawab, whose wealth attracts them like a mirage. These trespassers on the privacy of strangers are not accustomed to find a tourist so resolutely protected—hence their excitement. They insist, however, in their demands to two very polite interpreters whose patience does not leave them for an instant. To those who appear the most determined not to go away without an interview the interpreters say: "I will put you in communication with the English officers who accompany his Highness." These officers do not understand a *single* word of French, or, at least, act as if such were the case, but woe to the importunate persons who address them directly in English! With the harsh and cutting word they rid themselves of the intruders as a *boule dogue* despatches a rat! And if by chance, avoiding the vigilance of the interpreters, the officers and the slaves, by some disguise or by presenting a letter of recommendation from some high official, the courtier or the *chevalier d'industrie* succeeds in insinuating himself before the person of the Indian king, he will find himself in the presence of an Herculean Mute—surrounded by three *sirdars* (Indian gentlemen of the suite) who roll the whites of their eyes, without making a single gesture or uttering a single word. Come along them, and let us hold flowery converse with these *gaillards* who receive you in this fashion.

After the three usual salutations I wish to interview the king, and I ask, by way of opening the conversation how he likes the country. The interpreter begs me to observe that etiquette does not permit the sovereign to converse directly with me, but that he has received the orders of the king to give me all the information I may require. I thank his Indian Highness for his condescension to an humble reporter, and for the rest of the *seance* I address myself to the mouthpiece of the Maharajah. This is what I learn :—

The great Rajah is not to remain more than two or three days in Paris, he is anxious to go and see the kingdom of his ally, the Queen of England; but he hopes to return to us after the Jubilee festivities, for he is wonder struck by all he has seen since his arrival. No sooner does he rise—and the king rises every morning with the sun—than he is seized with a desire to go out of doors. The Boulevards, the Champs Elysees, La Place de la Concorde and the Arc de Triomphe have greatly taken his fancy. He goes about saying every moment: "What a superb town! What a grand nation!"

Meanwhile the Maharajah suffers from the cold, and the English doctor specially attached to his person, the distinguished Doctor Caldecote of the Regiment of Cavalry known by the name of Central India Horse, has advised him not to venture out so long, as the sun remains so inhospitable. What will this Doctor say when the king is in London, where the sun only shows itself through a double fold of blotting paper of opaque smoke?

Yesterday Lord Lyons came to visit the Maharajah, and has invited him and his suite to dine with him in honour of the anniversary of the birth of the Empress of India.

At the moment I write these lines, the great king of kings of the East Indies is sitting at the table of the representative at Paris of Queen Victoria, in the company of the principal members of the Embassy and the correspondents of the English Press! Not to offend the religious scruples of his Royal guest, Lord Lyons has ordered his *chef* to serve no bull's flesh in his gastronomic preparations.

Not to eat beef is all very well in France, where our culinary artists excel in the art of disguising all substances whether animal or vegetable; but what will the friend of the Queen do in that country where the ox is worshipped under the form of *rosbifs*?"

In returning from London the Maharajah will make a tour through Europe, and he hopes to stay some time at Venice, for which place he has conceived a truly poetic passion.

It is necessary to say that the Maharajah is of a literary turn of mind, and has already written many volumes which have gone to enrich that literature to which we owe the Ramayana—that immense poem, as vast as the Indian ocean, that book of divine harmony in which there is no breath of discord.

If I may believe all that the interpreter told me the Maharajah is endowed with a rich imagination and a receptive soul, which allows of his assimilating all the *chefs d'œuvre* printed in the English tongue, and of giving forth poems, essays, and even dramas—which are thoroughly appreciated by the Hindoo public. Would not this be the moment to put on the stage at the Chatelet the *Sacuntala* of Theophile Gautier, and to revive before the Parisian public all the splendours of an Oriental *mise en scene*? What an exceptional *collaborateur* the management of the Chatelet would have in this Indian Prince, and what a prodigious spectacle would be the result?

By Vishnu! I had almost forgotten an important detail. The Maharajah let me see a casket full of diamonds which are destined for the Empress of India. I have no hesitation in saying—now that our Crown diamonds are sold that the *Mazarins* would look wretched by the side of these glorious brilliants.

After thanking his Indian Highness for his reception, and having wished him all the pleasure he could desire during his stay in France, I hurried off to the office of *Le Voltaire* to write you these notes and impressions.

JAY GOULD GOING TO ASTONISH NEW YORK

IT begins to be noised about that Jay Gould will astonish New York next winter by some magnificent receptions with which he hopes to take the social world by storm. He has found society unwilling to recognize him in ordinary channels. Several prominent clubs have declined to admit him to membership, and even the Stock Exchange declines the honour of his company. But the old man has his money and his family, and does not mind it for himself. It is only on account of his boys that he desires to break through the wall of prejudice. Society shut its doors grimly against the elder Vanderbilt and Astor, but opened them readily to the millions of their sons. It may not receive Jay Gould—I question if he cares a ducat about it—but when the boys shall come knocking for admission with £12,000,000 jingling in their lockets the golden knocking at the door will be found to be irresistable.—*Philadelphia Record.*

IT has remained for an ingenious Income-Tax Collector in the North-West Provinces to decide that regimental funds are liable to income-tax. These funds (remarks an up-country paper) are the results of the good management of the regimental canteens and other institutions organised for the benefit of the men and supported entirely by their funds. Besides this, the whole of the regimental funds are again generally expended during the year for the benefit and amusement of the men. The annual income of a private soldier is certainly not such as to render him liable for income-tax, and it seems unjust, therefore, that a tax which could not be levied on each soldier individually, should be levied on funds which are created from his savings and spent for his own advantage.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA.

THE Tientsin correspondent of the *North China Daily News* says:—The railway people are experiencing a good deal of difficulty with the inhabitants along the line, and it seems quite on the cards that the grievances of a few individuals may grow into a general opposition to the railway. At Tungku, opposite Taku, the salt people are up in arms headed by an important village Hampden who wears a button of some kind. They will not have either their houses, their graves, their land, or their water-courses interfered with; and as they muster a pretty strong force of men employed about the salt business they simply refused to allow the railway navvies to proceed. The foreign engineers have also been threatened. At Sinho, the village in rear of the North Fort at Taku, the state of matters is even worse, and the latest news is that the whole force of the railway company, foreigners and all, have been driven off. The delay as well as expense will be serious, for the line has been all pegged out and if they are forced to alter a fresh survey will require to be made.

The main cause of the opposition is said to be that the land has not been bought, the officials merely proceed to occupy it, promising to pay afterwards, but the Chinese have an incorrigible mistrust of such promises. The military officials in the district have been commissioned to make the purchases of the land; and they have been called on to give protection to the workmen and engineers, but the local magnates simply laugh at General Li, and his myrmidons. The Generals and Colonels have a wholesome respect for the villager with his dander up, and their usual procedure is when summoned to quell a riot to sit peacefully in their quarters until they have certain information that it is all over, and then they march in with their buttons and peacocks' feathers to maintain order.

What is at the bottom of the trouble is the shilly shally policy of the Chinese Officials. They cannot allow themselves to be ultimately defeated, but they are trying to make war with rose water and to cajole the people into parting with their land. The way it is gone about is thoroughly Chinese. The 'boss' of the whole thing is H. E. Chou Fu, former Customs Taotai of Tientsin, but he is at Port Arthur restoring order among recalcitrant workmen and contractors there, and he pretends to manage this whole railway business, as well as half a dozen other business, by telegraph. His instructions to the active officials are quite explicit: they are to be very firm, but very conciliatory; they are to get all the land into their hands at once, but without exciting any opposition; he gives them a scale of prices to be paid for land according to its value, and as far as the matter can be settled without reference to the owners of the property Chou Fu has settled it. The man who stands in the breach is Wu-ting-fang, better known by his Cantonese name of Ng-choy. The Viceroy orders him to get on with the railway and Chou Fu gives him an infallible and easy method for buying land, which has the one little drawback that it does not work.

THE SPALDING ELECTION.

THE Spalding (Lincolnshire) election was a pitched battle between Liberals and Unionists, the latter hoping to keep the seat and the former to continue the successes which have been obtained at Liverpool, Burnley and St. Austell. The following extracts show how the fight was progressing when the last mail left.

The Liberal organisation is not so defective as was at first supposed, and in this respect the party will not be far behind their opponents.

The Conservative had, however, the almost united support of the parsons, the publicans, the lawyers, and the farmers; but the result rested entirely with the labourers who practically have the election in their own hands. The Conservatives had a weak candidate so far as political information is concerned, though he is strong by virtue of his connections. Admiral Tryon made no pretence of any extensive knowledge of domestic politics, but his fine physique and genial manner produced a very favourable impression upon the Tories, and the farmers are most enthusiastic in their admiration of him. He has not yet made known his views sufficiently to discover if he be a Tory of the old school or the new, but appearances favor the former view. In that case he is not likely to secure the support of those, and there are many of them, who look to local interests before party politics. The late member was a Conservative of the advanced school, and gained many votes by speaking in favour of several Radical measures. The Tories are trying to induce every out-voter to poll. They have nearly 500 non-resident voters, and but for these they would not have the slightest chance of success.

Mr. Halley Stewart addressed his first meeting at Spalding, and criticised the Tory candidate, Admiral Tryon, one ground of objection being that the fighting services of the country were already over represented. We could not expect economic reform being effected in the army and navy if we continued to send to Parliament members of the fighting services. He believed the principle of Home Rule as proposed by Mr. Gladstone must be carried in effect before the Irish question was finally and satisfactorily settled. The fact of millions of Irishmen being compelled to leave their native country during recent years proved that the law with which the Irish have been governed must be very wrong and very defective. The recent evictions brought disgrace upon Great Britain, and if such scenes had occurred in foreign lands, the English people would have interfered.—Mr. S. D. Waddy, M. P., described his recent visit to Ireland. He said he had taken pains to get a true idea of the Irish difficulty, and had returned confirmed and strengthened in his advocacy of Home Rule. Mr. Waddy also dealt with the question of finance, quoting statistics in support of his contention that Liberal Governments have been much more economical than Tory Governments.—Mr. W. Abraham, member for West Limerick, followed.

A good impression was produced by Mr. Abraham, M. P. This gentleman intends remaining in the division during the contest, and is expected to be of valuable assistance to the Liberal cause. In many parts of the division the people have never seen an Irish member of Parliament, and a most exaggerated idea of these gentlemen has been promulgated by the Tories. The speakers already announced to assist Mr. Stewart during the next few days are Mr. Bernard Coleridge, M. P., Mr. Woodall, M. P., Mr. Gane, M. P., Mr. W. M'Arthur, M. P., Mr. J. E. Ellis, M. P., Mr. Picton, M. P., Mr. Harris Sanders, and several others. The Conservative candidate prefers to address afternoon meetings at which the working classes are unable to be present. He has already addressed three such meetings, and is announced to speak at a fourth to be held at Spalding, when Mr. E. Stanhope and other Cabinet Ministers are expected. These meetings are usually practically unanimous. The Conservative party expect to gain less by public meetings than by canvassing. In the latter they are most assiduous. The Liberals do not carry out any effective system of canvassing, many most suitable for the work having conscientious objections to it. There is no doubt that the Tories will delay the election as long as possible, so as to gain time. The hottest part of the fight will commence after the Jubilee celebration. Previous to that time the Tories will not be able to throw very much energy into the contest, and they have some difficulty in securing speakers of eminence. The event affects the Liberals in a lesser degree. Many of the future meetings will be held in the open air.

Lord Hartington was obliged, owing to prior engagements, to decline the invitation to speak on behalf of the Conservative candidate at Spalding.

Sir John Gorst and other prominent Conservative members have, however, promised to visit the division and address meetings.

CAPTAIN J. W. CURRIE, of the 20th Madras Infantry (now attached to the 10th Madras Infantry in Burma), is the second of the two officers selected from the Burma Field Force to be Extra Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy. The 10th Madras Infantry has been singularly unfortunate in Burma. Two senior officers could not accompany it on service, and it went to Burma with no fewer than five officers "attached" from other regiments. Of these Captain A. W. Rendle was recently killed in action, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wroughton died on the 14th of last month from apoplexy. A third officer has been wounded, and now the withdrawal of Captain Currie, who has been officiating Second-in-Command, makes another gap.

THE Surgeon-General, Madras, has represented to Government the desirability of establishing a Medical School at Rangoon, for the training of the youths of the Province for the Civil Medical Service; and the matter has been referred for the remarks of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

WE read in the account of the Ceylon celebration of the Jubilee at Colombo that a part of the entertainment consisted of a procession of schools, colleges, Egyptian exiles, &c., before the Governor. It will occur to most people that the latter might have remained at home, as their feelings could hardly have been in keeping with the occasion.

IN January last, a Regulation was passed under the Statute 33 Vic., chapter 3, section 1, to provide for the maintenance of discipline among the military police of Upper Burma. It is now proposed to bring a portion of the police of Lower Burma also under military discipline by similar provisions of law, and for this purpose to substitute for the Regulation a Military Police Act extending to the whole of Burma. A Bill has now been introduced by the Hon. J. B. Peile in the Supreme Legislative Council to give effect to that proposal.

ENGLISH INTRIGUE IN AFGHANISTAN.

HITHERTO writers in the *Novoe Vremya* have confined themselves to merely attributing any little difficulties which Russians encountered in their "progressive policy" to England's perfidy. The article, which is translated below, goes further and concludes with a decided menace; threatening that Russia will free herself from all binding and treaties promises, should England still persevere in thwarting her designs on the Afghan Frontier:—

Disorder still continues in Afghanistan, and almost every day we receive telegrams about fresh collisions between the Ghilzais and the Amir's troops. These telegrams, however, are remarkable for their brevity and obscurity, and as yet no Indian correspondence has appeared in the English papers which might throw any light on the dimensions or actual cause of the rebellion.

It must be borne in mind that the hill-tribes between Kabul and Kandahar really belong to the original Afghan race. But, from the readiness which the different factions display to rebel against the particular party in power, we are lead to believe that the idea of ruling is still foreign to the Afghan mind, and that the Government, which is perpetually agitated by insurrections, is greatly wanting in stability.

Nevertheless, the English Press maintains a strict silence, and expresses no serious apprehensions on the subject; on the other hand, the English acknowledge the futility of the rebellion, and it appears more than probable that the Amir will be able to easily quell the disturbance.

The Amir annually receives a subsidy of over one million roubles from the English, and, thanks to this, he is not obliged to ingratiate himself with, or place any reliance upon, the different tribes, whom he cruelly persecutes and overburdens with heavy contributions. Amongst others, it is said that the son of Mulla Alim, well-known in his time as a rebel-leader, stands at the head of the insurgents.

According to some people, the amount of indifference and nonchalance exhibited by the English at the internal complications of their ally, confirms the idea that the insurrection is really fomented by British gold. The turbulent and liberty-loving Ghilzais are not anxious for an alliance with the English, it is true; but at the same time are quite ready to march against the Amir. Therefore it is supposed that in this way the English hope to extort permission from the Amir for the extension of the railway to Kandahar, for at present, as is well known, it only runs as far as the ridge of Khoja-Amran, *i. e.*, to the frontier defined in the Gandamuk Treaty; and as the exertions of Mr. Griffin, the Government of India's Political Agent, towards the extension of the railway in Afghan territory, had not been crowned with success, the Government had recourse to the abovementioned and unusually practical expedient.

Such an interpretation is sufficiently probable, as the Amir's so-called Government, although subsidised, still dare not openly go against the wishes of the people, who entertain so great a hatred to Europeans. And this is the reason why the English Boundary Commission were obliged to proceed to Herat with an enormous escort and move through Afghan Seistan instead of along the main route.

This very disturbance, to which such casual reference is made at present, may break out again in the autumn with increased vigour, and exceed its intended limits; it may also embrace all Afghanistan, and then the English will not only have their railway to construct, but they will also have to fight. We are interested in Afghan affairs, because that country borders on our own possessions, and we naturally want to know how far we can look upon one new frontier as a permanency. The war of 1879-80 undoubtedly increased the people's ill-will towards Europeans; and the Indian Government's double dealings with them has materially tended to lower two great nations in their estimation. Up to the present date the Afghan Frontier has been entirely closed to Russian subjects by the Amir's special command; and such a state of affairs cannot be called friendly or peaceful; and it was at English instigation that the Amir took certain steps as were clearly inimical to Russia.

Quite recently, as many as 4,000 Ghilzai families were deported to the desert wastes in the valleys of the rivers Khoosh, Komana, Keucer (?) and to Balkh; and many Jhemshidi Khans, falling under suspicion, were punished by the Amir with death. Such clear instigation against us is absolutely unjustifiable, and it is time that the English Government laid aside such underhand measures, and turned to a more straightforward policy. Otherwise Russia may see herself compelled to renounce all the obligations to which she has bound herself with regard to Afghanistan.

COMMERCIAL "RINGS."

BOTH the coffee ring in New York and the corn ring in Chicago have broken down. The leading "bull" house in each "corner" has been ruined. Certain firms had deliberately set themself to buy up all the available corn and coffee with the view of reselling it at an enormously increased price; but the supply proved to be greater than they had anticipated, their purchasing power became exhausted, and, dreading the consequence of having on their hands vast stores of corn and coffee which nobody wanted, they began to sell. The immediate result was a panic. Prices declined with terrible suddenness; the "bulls" could not obtain even cost price for their wares; and so the whole fabric so carefully built up came tumbling about their ears, overwhelming them with swift and utter ruin. One firm lost half a million dollars in a day. There are sixteen million bushels of wheat held by the collapsed ring to be sold under the hammer for whatever it will fetch. The coffee ring forced the the price of that commodity from 6½ to 22 cents per pound. These are some of the facts of this stupendous "operation." The failure of the firms engaged in it is the least evil result. Not only have the consumers, the legitimate buyers, had to pay on artificially increased price, but the whole market has been demoralized. The enormous suction of the Chicago "ring" drew into the city about half a million bushels of wheat every day. Everybody who had wheat to sell sent it to Chicago, and there it is now, drugging the market. For weeks corn and coffee have been kept up to famine prices. The supply has consequently been unduly stimulated. The reaction will so convulse the whole productive and commercial system, from the grower to the consumer, that many an honest man will to-day find ruin knocking at his door. And all for what? That a dozen men in Chicago and a dozen men in New York may by one gigantic "gamble" make colossal fortunes. There is no term in the vocabulary of legitimate commerce to describe this proceeding. It is an infamous conspiracy, entered into for private gain and with an utter disregard of the public interest. If not technically a crime, it is so morally. People who engage in "corners" are enemies of society.

These disgraceful enterprises are peculiarly American. They are intimately associated with two leading American traits—the haste to become rich and the worship of "big" things. The haste to become rich is stimulated by the universal admiration the American people have for the man with a "big pile." A ten-million-dollar man is a popular deity; and whatever it is—a praire, a mountain, a river, a city, a benefaction, or a crime—the admiration it excites is measured by its "bigness." But there are signs that the Socialistic democracy of America is beginning to resent the special form of the tyranny of capital which is exhibited in these "corners." Here are men who by sheer force of the command of capital, propose to lock up and monopolize the possession of the first article of food, with the view of compelling people, under fear of starvation, if need be, to buy from them at whatever price they may choose to demand. It is true the American people have not hitherto seen the matter quite in that light; but they have been dazzled by the "bigness" of the thing, and we believe the flashy brilliancy which has blinded them is beginning to wear off. There can be in the breasts of thousands of Americans to-day nothing but feelings of resentment and disgust towards the defeated and ruined confederacy. And we may hope that similar feelings on the part of the English commercial classes will prevent the idea from ever taking root here. We had a cotton corner in Manchester some few years ago, and there have been attempts at a pig-iron ring in Glasgow. But in no case that we are aware of has the scheme succeeded; and we may hope that, beyond the natural shrinking from the risks that must be run, there is in the English mercantile mind a repugnance to these disgraceful plots against legitimate trade and against society in general. Why, society would become impossible if it was always to be placed at the mercy of some great combination, formed for the purpose of creating a monopoly of a necessary of existence. What if all our ship-owners, our railway companies, our corn-factors, and cattle-breeders were to combine in order to exact for their services on their commodities some unheard of price which would enrich them while impoverishing everybody else? These considerations are beginning to be understood in America; they are already, we hope, understood in England.

If we insist with special earnestness on the iniquity of the system, it is because we are conscious that public opinion is more powerful to check it than legislation. "Cornering" is even more difficult than boycotting to define as a legal offence. When a man goes into the market, buys wheat and pays for it, how are we to limit his purchases? Having bought, he declines to sell, and why should he sell if he has a mind to hold? At what point does legitimate trading suddenly become transformed into mad speculation, involving the public in the greatest inconvenience and entailing loss or ruin upon thousands of innocent people? All this is extremely difficult to define in terms which would give society a legal hold upon the offender. But public opinion soon perceives where legitimate trading ends and "cornering" begins; and public opinion has its own way of hanging Haman [illegible] prepared for Mordecai.—*St. James's*

RABELAIS-ROCHEFORT-LABOUCHERE.

"HENRY LABOUCHERE," says Dr. Schneider, in an article in the *Kolnische Zeitung* on "The English Rochefort," "M. P. and colleague of the Atheist Bradlaugh, leader of the Extreme Left in the Commons, financier, journalist, one of the porprietors of the *Daily News*, proprietor and publisher of *Truth*, former diplomatist, proprietor of a theatre, and playwright, is regarded in England, and even more on the Continent, as the English counterpart of Rochefort. Like the latter, he comes of a good family, laughs at high life, in which he does not move, although he belongs to it; he laughs at the rich, though he prefers a palace to a Diogenes' tub; laughs at ambition, office, honours; laughs at everything; laughs at himself. But, besides this, a deep gulf of difference of character as fixed between the two men. When nature created Labouchere, she mixed his French wit with the humour of his English home, added to it an instinctive feeling of relationship with the democratic multitudes, denied him all understanding of the symbolic and of the venerable in history, and put this mixture into a man of middle height, who is neither plain looking nor handsome, and who has an indestructible digestion. Thus he became a lively university student, on his travels an eccentric Englishmen, in diplomatic service an easy-going attache, as journalist an independent fighter, as politician a Radical apostle of equality, as man a queer fellow with a thoroughly good natured soul; a man whose right hand does not know what his left hand doeth; who is always afraid to be found out to be a monster of soft-heartedness, and who from mere shyness plays the cynic and wraps himself up in a cloak of the political Mephistopheles, before whom the English Philistine crosses himself with fear and trumbling. Rochefort preaches hatred with a drawn face and hair standing on end; he never forgets that the eyes of the world are upon him; he plays the boulevardier who is always ready to sit for his photograph. Labouchere smiles while he is hitting hardest, and is astonished that his victim is uncomfortable under the red heat of his sarcasm, because he himself feels no discomfort whatever, and he cannot understand why the world thinks that he his a 'devil of a fellow.' . . . But even in his most voluble denunciations he always gives the impression that is really not so badly meant, and that his heart does not share the bitterness of his pen. All comparisons are lame, but if Labouchere is to compared he is rather the ever-smiling Rabelais than the English Rochefort, or perhaps even more the English Eulenspiegel, not the cunning imp of the old story, who takes everything literally in order to make mischief, but Fischart's Eulenspiegel, who tries to show the world that the letter killeth but the spirit quickeneth. Labouchere's biographer ought to call his book 'The Wonderful Deeds of the Homme d'Esprit Henery Labouchere.' His life reads like a chapter from a romance of the Middle Ages; truth and fiction vie with each other in it for precedence. It is divided into the Bohemain, the diplomatic, and the Lnodon period."

In the course of a sketch of Mr. Labouchere's career Dr. Schneider goes on to say:—"For ten years he has worn the garb of the political clown; at Washington, Munich, Stockholm, Frankfort, Petersburg, Dresden, and Constantinople. How he stood the strain is perhaps explained in the fact that he could usually be found at Nice or Homburg. . . . Together with Henry Oppenheim, Labouchere became one of the proprietors of the *Daily News*. This paper was and still is the organ of the Liberal-Protestant, would be religious part of the community, the organ of the dissentors and their ministers, who can fishing for the livings of the State Church, and cling to the coat tails of the disestablisher, Mr. Gladstone. What would the pious people of the *Daily News* say, laughed Labouchere, if they knew that their paper belonged to the Jew Henry Oppenheim and to the Atheist Henry Labouchere?"

With regard to the name of Mr. Labouchere's own organ the following explanation is given:—"Why call it *Truth*? because it lies?' said the public. Originally he was going to call it the *Lyre*; a friend pointed out to him the similarity in the sound between lyre and liar: he decided at once to have the opposite, *Truth*. . . . *Truth* is one of those fortunate papers of which everybody rails, but which everybody reads. In a pretty dress, well printed, with pages neatly cut it gives the London and international gossip, stooped in a Radical sauce *a la* Labouchere."

HER MAJESTY'S JUBILEE CAKE.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following account of the Queen's Jubilee Cake:—"One of the giants of the Jubilee will be the enormous cake which will shortly leave the premises of Messrs. Gunter, in Berkely-square, to take its place of honour at Buckingham Palace. Months ago the old firm asked permission of her Majesty to present her with a Jubilee cake on the plea that fifty years ago the same firm supplied the inevitable cake at the Coronation. A special stand has been built for this giant cake, and standing on a splendid cloth of crimson plush, it is certainly a monument and a triumph of the confectioner's art. A slice of the cake, which is shown under a glass cover, gives some idea of the size of the actual cake, which is now almost lost under the decorations which are executed after the design of one of the heads of the firm with truly artistic taste. The following description of the Jubilee cake may serve to give some idea of its size and appearance. The cake is about 9ft. 6in. in circumference, 10ft. high, and weighs without the decorations, over a quarter of a ton. The design represents the crown guarded by lions, surmounted by a temple, bearing figures of Fame and Glory, with trumpets in their hands, heralding the Jubilee to the four quarters of the world. These again are surmounted by temples crowned by a winged figure of Peace, bearing the crown of Empire; the panels of the base, embroidered in gold on white satin, and each of which is worth three guineas, bear the Royal monogram and between them are figures in relief, representing the four quarters of the world. Medallions between the lions are correct portraits in relief of her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort at the time of the Royal Marriage, 1840; of her Majesty in the year 1867 (taken for Canada); of her Majesty at the present time as Queen and Empress of India. The other medallions bear the names of the principal portions of the Empire. The border round the top of the actual cake, which is particularly well executed, represents a garland of rose, shamrock, and thistle.

The making of the entire cake has kept two specialists busy for the last four months. With regard to the Royal banquet, we have been told by the head of several of the great London caterers for public banquets and dinners that "the staff at Buckingham Palace is so excellent that the chief is in no need of outside aid." The chief part of the great provision dealers will be to supply luncheons to the spectators who have seats along the route of the procession. Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, whom we interviewed on the subject, inform us that they anticipate an almost entire suspension of business for three or four days next week, and add, "The only provision we are making is to give as many of our friends and customers free seats in front of our premises as we can possibly accommodate; they will be able to see the procession as it passes along Piccadilly, and for the rest of the day we shall be glad if they will be our guests. We are supplying luncheons, similar to those which go to races, &c., but otherwise the festivities do not materially affect our business."

THE QUEEN'S CREAM-COLOURED PONIES.

THE Queen's stables, says a Home paper, are as jealously guarded as if they contained the regalia, and the grooms are taciturn as the guardians of a Turkish harem. As for procuring any information about the horses to be engaged in the Royal procession—"It's more than my place is worth, sir," they say. "Tell you about the Queen's cream ponies!"—and the men fly. Great activity, by the way, reigns in this department of the Royal Household, and the "Dook" (of Portland), the Master of the Horse, is down there early every morning, inspecting the horses and drilling the men, who say "he's a martinet, but he knows his business." But to return to the Queen's ponies. They were brought out to exercise for the first time on Monday morning, and a boy was stationed in the stable to break them into the music of the kettledrum. On the day of the Thanksgiving their ears will be stuffed with tow and thin wool, so as to deafen the noise of the crowd as much as possible, for they are mettlesome little steeds. We are almost ashamed to let out the secret, but, as we are the avowed enemies of all shams, duty compels us to announce the awful fact that the fine flowing flaxen tails which droop so gracefully over their hindquarters are false. The tail with which nature has endowed them is scrubby, and anything but regal, so the coiffeur is called in to provide State tails. We may add, by the way, that Mr. Sanger is the only owner of a team of cream-coloured ponies in the kingdom. Tuesday should certainly be a proud day for Mr. Payne, the Queen's coachman.

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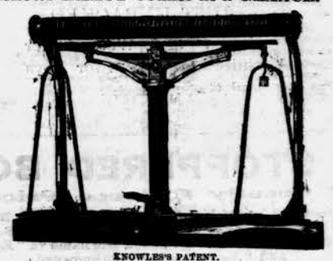

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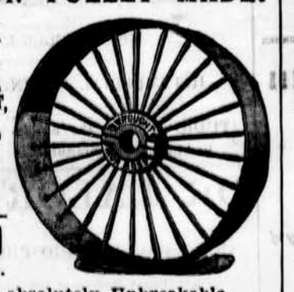

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ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH

KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:

PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.

DRY STEAM produced very quickly.

HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.

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PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.

THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.

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FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.

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They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

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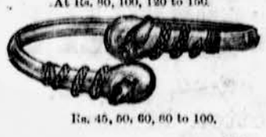

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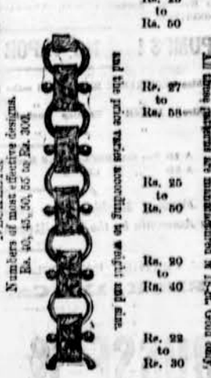

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